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With Dates of Events.

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With Dates of Events.

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HOUSE BEGINS THE BATTLE.

Recommendations of the President's Message
Adopted by an Overwhelming Vote.

The Leader of the Nation Authorized to Use the American
Forces to Give Cuba Peace and Independence.

FATEFUL ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRING ON FORT SUMTER.

Yesterday One of the Most Memorable and Exciting Days in the History of the Lower Branch of Congress—Only Nineteen Votes Against the Resolution Which Virtually Declares War Upon the Kingdom of Spain—Members Inaugurate Hostilities Upon the Floor—A Disgraceful Scene in Which Representatives of Both Political Parties Mix—Murat Halstead's Son Knocked Down—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee Reports—A Scathing Arraignment of Spain—Brilliant Speeches by Foraker and Lodge—Will Act on the Committee Resolutions Today.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The House of Representatives today, after one of the most exciting and memorable days in its history, by a vote of 222 to 19, adopted a resolution which nine-tenths of its members believe makes war with Spain inevitable. It is a fact which was grimly commented upon today by members, as they spoke of the future, that every war in which the United States participated began in April, and that today was the anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter, which aroused the patriotic fever of the North and made the four years of civil strife a certainty.

The resolutions adopted direct the President to intervene at once in Cuba, to restore peace and secure to the people of the island "a stable and independent government of their own," and authorized him to use the army and navy to execute the purpose of the resolution. Although only 19 members, 15 Democrats, 3 Republicans and 1 Populist, dissented upon the final vote, the proceedings were marred by a bitter display of partisan feeling.

During the height of the excitement the lie was passed between Mr. Brumm (Rep.) of Pennsylvania and Mr. Bartlett (Dem.) of Georgia, and a disgraceful scene followed that almost descended to the level of a free fight. Order was finally restored, and later the two members found that the altercation had arisen out of a misunderstanding, whereupon there were mutual apologies. Later in the proceedings the Speaker was obliged to again call the sergeant-at-arms with his silver mace, the emblem of the House's authority, to seat Mr. Johnson of Indiana, who was indignantly remonstrating against what he termed the "unnecessary war in which the country was being plunged."

Only forty minutes were given for debate, and special rules were required to get the resolutions before the House. The minority resolutions, which declared for the recognition of the existing government of the insurgents, were voted down—147 to 190—but they secured the votes of three Republicans. Some stirring and patriotic sentiments were voiced during the debate, which lifted the galleries and the members to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, acting chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Mr. Dismore (Dem.) of Arkansas, the senior minority member of the committee, were the only members who had an opportunity to speak directly to the resolutions, but Mr. Henderson of Iowa, Mr. Bailey of Texas and Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, each made speeches upon the special order.

The Capitol was again like a beleaguered citadel. Thousands upon thousands swarmed into the corridors and galleries to witness the scenes and to hear the stirring oratory. The galleries of the House were a solid mass of humanity, and on the floors members in excited groups were discussing the situation. Mr. Adams, acting chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, came into the hall with a copy of the Senate resolutions, and was immediately surrounded and forced to read them aloud to half a hundred members who gathered in the main aisle.

Shortly before 3 o'clock Mr. Adams entered the hall with the report of the House committee. Instantly a hush fell upon the vast assemblage. The presentation of the resolution was the occasion of a wild outburst of applause from the galleries and the floor. It was evident that the war spirit was rampant. Mr. Adams asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolutions, and Mr. Bailey reserved the right to object, saying that whether he objected or not was dependent upon whether a fair understanding to the length of the debate could be reached. The Speaker. Is there any objection?

"I ask for the regular order," shouted Mr. Quigg (Rep.) of New York. Then Mr. Bailey entered an objection in emphatic tones. The whole Democratic side rose en masse. "They are simply playing for polit-

ical advantage, and the President and the whole country ought to know it," shouted Mr. Richardson (Dem.) of Tennessee.

"There is a perfect understanding with the Democratic members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on this point," replied Mr. Henderson (Rep.) of Iowa.

"That is not true, if we are to understand that any such arrangement as this was agreed to," retorted Mr. Richardson.

At this juncture occurred the sensational climax of the day. Members all about were in a state of frenzied excitement. Partisan passion was running high. It required only the application of a match to explode the magazine, and when the explosion came pandemonium reigned. Mr. Bartlett (Dem.) of Georgia, off to the right of the chair, was supporting the protests of the Democrats against the taunting words which were coming from the other side.

Suddenly in his rear, the next tier of seats, came in stentorian tones from Mr. Brumm (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, a taunt addressed generally to the Democratic side: "You got just what you did not want," he shouted.

"That is not true," cried out Mr. Bartlett, who, it is explained subsequently, was addressing his remarks to a Republican on the other side. "I say it is," retorted Mr. Brumm, hotly.

"It is not," flared back Mr. Bartlett, turning and facing Mr. Brumm. "You are a liar," responded Mr. Brumm.

The lie passed. Instantly Mr. Bartlett reached for a large bound copy of the Congressional Record on the desk before him and hurled it at his adversary. It fell short, and then the two antagonists rushed for each other. The House immediately was in an uproar. Some of the ladies in the galleries screamed hysterically. Members crowded toward the combatants from all quarters. They ran across the area in front of the Speaker's desk and crowded up the adjoining aisles, clenching, tugging, hauling at each other like mad men. It was like a free fight in the street. Shouts of anger and indignation were heard on every hand. Members in the crush espoused the cause of the two original combatants, and there were several exciting collisions, but no blows struck.

Meantime Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Brumm were trying to get at each other over the benches, but they were borne back by friends. Mr. Bartlett, who is a slight man, was carried off by his feet, and Mr. Meyers of Indiana, a stalwart, broad-shouldered Hoosier, blocked the path of Mr. Brumm, who is himself evidently a man of great physical vigor. In his efforts to stop Mr. Brumm, Mr. Meyers became involved with Mr. Pierce of Missouri, and they almost came to blows.

All this time the gavel of the Speaker was heard above the awful noise, and his voice was calling the Sergeant-at-Arms to restore order. Armed with the great silver mace, the emblem of authority of the House, Col. Russell, the Sergeant-at-Arms, repeatedly charged the thick mass of struggling members, but was as often swept aside. One of the other employees, Griffin Halstead, a son of Murat Halstead, while attempting to pacify Mr. Brumm, was felled by a blow on the jaw. At last, by the efforts of a dozen muscular members, the belligerents were separated; the angry legislators retired to their seats, and a semblance of order was restored. It is one of the most disgraceful scenes witnessed in the House in many years.

Mr. Adams moved a recess of fifteen minutes until the Committee on Rules could act, but it was defeated. The House was in such an ugly, vicious temper that some of the members counseled an adjournment until tomorrow, but the leaders declined. "We'll put this resolution through to-night," they declared. While the Committee on Rules was in session in the Speaker's room there was an ominous gathering of members

near Messrs. Bartlett and Brumm, and it looked for a time as if the scene would be repeated, but Mr. Bartlett was led away into the lobby by his friends, and once more a semblance of order was restored.

At 3:45 p.m. Mr. Henderson brought in the special rule agreed to by the committee. No time was fixed for the closing of debate in the rule agreed upon. Mr. Henderson presented the rule to the House. It provided that upon the adoption of the rule it should be then in order to consider the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Henderson said that the House would have the power to close debate. His side of the House he said was almost unanimous in favor of action, not words, a sentiment that met with a tremendous outburst of applause. The question had been discussed everywhere, he said. The country understood the issue, and the time had come to take the last step.

Mr. Bailey, in reply, said that the minority was perfectly willing to proceed to the consideration of the report. His object, when the question was first put in reserving an objection, was to see if a reasonable understanding could not be made for debate. Mr. Bailey said:

"That I asked only what was reasonable will be testified by the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Dingley,) because after the unseemly occurrence which came more nearly disgracing the House of Representatives than any act which has occurred during my membership in this body, the gentleman's own sense of fairness compelled him to ask the House to do precisely only what I asked for in the beginning. I did not intend to interfere with the immediate consideration of this resolution, but I wanted the country to understand that—"

[Derisive laughter and jeers on the Republican side.]
A member. Don't pay any attention to him.
Mr. Bailey. Mr. Speaker, I believe I will not disgrace myself by commenting on such behavior as that. [Applause on the Republican side.]

"I am gratified to know," continued Mr. Bailey, "that after fifteen months of delay and suspense, it has at last dawned upon the Republican majority of the House that the time for action has arrived. [Applause on the Democratic side.] For more than a year we have been entreating you to take some action. And it is at least some satisfaction that you have resolved, at last,

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

Points of the News in Today's Times.

[THE BUDGET—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget, received since dark last night, includes the principal Associated Press (or night) report, many exclusive Times dispatches, and a full commercial report; these, together, making 18,670 words or about 15 columns. In addition is a day report, not so fresh, of about 14,030 words—the whole making a mass of wired news aggregating this large volume of 28 columns—A large proportion of it relates to the impending war-cloud. A summary follows:]

The City—Pages 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14.
Fire department relief fund in good condition....Mad-dog scares investigated....Bench warrant issued for Greenyard....Electric railway franchise to South Pasadena granted....Lively debate on sectarian education in the presbytery....Chamber of Commerce directors meet....School inspections....Contractors makes plaint....Fiesta notes....Text of the Volunteer Reserve Bill....Plumbing Inspector to be transferred....Another effort to lower Temple-street grade....Ed Welch and Frank Harris on trial for burglary. Supreme Court reverses a decision in a well-known bank case.
Southern California—Page 13.
Bid accepted for an outfall sewer at Santa Monica....The heat driving people to the seashore....An improved water system at Randsburg—Urgent demand for a hotel....Business opening out in Lower California to San Diego merchants....Waiting the Supreme Court's action on the water lands....The Mountain Water Company shuts down the work at Morona dam—A \$1,000,000 mining transfer, but a cipher or two too much for a buy....Banner mines in bonanza—The vertebrae of an extinct species of toad uncovered—Barrauda fishing the vogue at Coronado....Further damage to crops in Orange county....Large citrus-fruit shipments to go out from the Santa Ana Valley—Rapid advances in the prices of corn and bran....W.C.T.U. annual convention at Riverside—Congregational Women's Home Union in session....State fruit-growers meet in adjourned session....Sad accident at Pomona College....Deciduous fruits ripening early....Southern Pacific China branch to be pushed ahead....Importing corn from Kansas....Drills ordered for the Naval Reserves at Santa Barbara....Interest in the Glen Annie ranch sold....Redlands Horticultural Club meeting....Possibility of the transfer of the Bear Valley reservoir. Complicated net transaction at San Bernardino....Lien against the Arrowhead Reservoir Company....Alleged attempted hold-up on Pasadena road....Altadena to have a new railway station and postoffice—Funeral of L. H. Michener.

Financial and Commercial—Page 12.
Prices lower except for prime cattle in Chicago live-stock market. Wheat firm at Liverpool; easy at San Francisco....California stock-growers sending cattle East....Chicago market strong....London stock market stagnant....Lessons on stocks in an active New York market....Coast produce, shares and money, stocks and bonds.

Pacific Coast—Page 8.
British ship Ravenscrag safe at Caliao....Vessels laden with valuable cargoes sail for Russia....Grave doubts about the Forest Queen—Long overdue. Bar association appoints a committee to take action in the case of McIntosh and Hammond....Factional Republicans in Astoria run a double convention....British bark Willcott towed into port under jury rig....Heat helps the fruit crop, but damages hay and grain....Feed drying up—Sheep being turned into the hills....Railroad Commission to make one more last effort to investigate....Jack Breen indicted for arson....Charles Leroy convicted of robbery....Nevada militia ready to move on short notice....Odd fellows want no change from existing laws—**General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5, 8.**
War virtually declared—Only nineteen votes against the resolution is the lower branch of Congress—The battle begun—The President authorized to use American forces to give Cuba peace and independence—Senate Foreign Relations Committee reports. President McKinley receives congratulatory telegrams....Sixteen vessels ready to meet Spanish privateers more than half way in Pacific Coast defense. Land and sea forces will make simultaneous attack in case of a siege on Havana....Gen. Lee takes active part in a war council....Navy Department decides to buy the St. Paul and St. Louis....The Niterohy already bought. How Consul Bryce stole away from Cuba—Got aboard Spanish ship by mistake....Bishop Potter confirms Prof. Charles Shields of Princeton—Miss Antonio Terry very ill with paralysis. Spanish cruisers move to join the torpedo flotilla....Twenty-fifth infantry en route to Chickamauga....State department policy....Second Spanish torpedo flotilla expected daily at Cape Verde....Populace is still excited at Porto Rico....Santa Clara province statistics....Representatives of foreign powers growing....Allegations of bad faith.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3.
Spain begins to fortify....Situation now regarded in Madrid as serious. Switzerland's interest rising....Pope prodding Austria up to urge for peace. Cable communication between Key West and Havana interrupted....Cabinet meeting in Madrid lasted five hours—Considering the message—Will await something more....Outbreak in Tulean—Troops sent to quell it....United States Consul and Vice-Consul at Carthagena resign....Carlos still issuing manifestos about "Huelga"....Bill to be introduced to the Cortez that "Spain should evacuate Cuba."

GRIM ERRAND.

Flying Squadron Puts to Sea Quietly.

May Be for a Practice-Cruise or for Blood.

Commodore Schley Proud of His Fighting Craft.

The Minneapolis Makes a Mess of It With Her Anchor Chain—Tears from the Deers Left on the Piers—Other Late News.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

VIRGINIA BEACH (Va.) April 13.—(With the flying squadron.) Commodore Schley started to move the flying squadron to sea precisely at 2:30 o'clock, and before dark would have been many miles from land but for the fact that the Minneapolis fouled her anchor chain and was over two hours in an effort to free it. Finally, when near Cape Henry, the Minneapolis not having joined the squadron, Commodore Schley sent the Columbia to Fort Monroe to tell the Minneapolis that she would find the rest of the squadron fifteen miles east of Cape Henry, where they would wait her arrival. Beyond this fact, none of the officers on board the Brooklyn were aware at 6 o'clock of her destination, and Commodore Schley declined to say what her mission was.

The squadron presented a most imposing picture when it finally got together. First came the Brooklyn, then the Massachusetts, then the Columbia, then the Minneapolis, and finally the battleship Texas, holding the left of the line, the second place of honor. They bowed along at a splendid speed, and Commodore Schley said, as he looked back on them from the bridge: "There's a good lot of fighters for you. I'd like to see anything that can whip them."

The Brooklyn had 504 men on board when she left Fort Monroe four having gone ashore because of illness. If the cruise started today is not a practice one, the first stop will be made at Bermuda.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

FORT MONROE (Va.) April 13.—It became known early in the forenoon that Commodore Schley had received sailing orders, and immediately the scene on the ships and ashore became one of animation. At 11:30 o'clock Commodore Schley and a number of other officers came off in the launches to bid farewell to their wives and families. An affecting scene followed. The wives accompanied their sailor husbands to the pier, tears streaming down their cheeks, not knowing whether it was to be a long farewell or what would happen before they met again. In the midst of good-bys the all-at-once boom from the Brooklyn, and the officers stepped into the launches and steamed quickly to their ships.

At night it was reported, on what is believed to be good authority, that the squadron was ordered out on a practice cruise, and that the fleet will return to Old Point some time tomorrow. The ships are stripped for action, and carry a full supply of provisions and ammunition.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITY.

Events of Grave Significance Follow in Quick Succession.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 13.—This was a day of stirring activity at the Navy and War departments. Anticipating decisive action by Congress, the machinery of the military and naval branches of the government was early put in motion and events of grave significance followed in quick succession. The first event to become known was the acquisition by the Navy Department of the American line steamships St. Louis and St. Paul, and coupled with the announcement came the information that in all probability Capt. Sigbee would be placed in command of one and Capt. Goodrich of the other. Despite the utmost precaution, it developed before noon that the flying squadron had been ordered to move from Hampton Roads for a practice trip. The practice will probably take the squadron outside the capes, where they can be easily reached by a dispatch-boat if it becomes evident that they are needed.

The purchase of another first-class auxiliary cruiser, probably the Yorktown of the Old Dominion line, and the purchase of the Brazilian cruiser Niterohy is contemplated. The last-named vessel is about to be inspected, and the result will determine the question of her acquisition by the United States. The purchase of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the German, and the Lucania and the Campania of the English line. The amount paid for them is an official secret, but it is

known to be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000.

Signs of activity for what now seems to be a probable conflict were continued at the War Department, but Gen. Miles says that nothing is likely to be done in the way of moving any large body of troops southward until there is more evidence that their services will be needed.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

CUBAN PRISONERS IN SPAIN ARE BEING TORTURED.

The President's Message Very Disagreeable to the Don-Gibbins. Says He Can Fix the Responsibility for the Maine Hoax. Weyler Going to Madrid.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

PARIS, April 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] It is reported that Cuban prisoners in Spain are being tortured like anarchy in Barcelona. For instance, 200 Cubans at Ceuta are herded with ordinary convicts, and are treated with particular spite. All prisoners at Ceuta, 200 in number, were included in the autonomist government's free pardon issued in February. The order for release of the prisoners reached Ceuta, but the Spanish government canceled it, since which time their treatment has been more inhuman than ever. There are about fifty prisoners at Valladolid, who are also treated most brutally. There are 250 in the Castle Figueras at Barcelona.

SCARED THE NATIVES.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

ST. THOMAS, April 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the New York World says that when a steamer from America arrived at Ponce, in Porto Rico, the people fled to the interior and business was paralyzed. A Spanish cruiser is reported to have passed St. Thomas today.

PORTO RICO DOINGS.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

ST. THOMAS, April 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A New York Journal special from here says soldiers are mounting killing guns. There is some suspicious digging at the entrance to the harbor. Possibly they are preparing to lay mines. The generally accepted opinion is that earthworks are being thrown up to protect magazines. The Porto Riquenos express mortal hatred of the Spanish, and consider autonomy a farce. They expect an open revolt when Spain is exhausted in Cuba.

SPAIN TO PROTEST.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

BERLIN, April 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A New York World special says Spain is hurriedly preparing an official protest against President McKinley's message. It is learned here, to be presented to the European powers tomorrow. Little hope is entertained here now that war can be averted. Both public and official opinion, hitherto optimistic, seemed suddenly to change today. It is believed here that in the event of war Spain will be able to mobilize with astonishing and unexpected rapidity.

FRANZ JOSEF FOR WAR.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

LONDON, April 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the New York Sun says dispatches to the Standard from Vienna state that the Pope would go so far as to urge Spain to sacrifice Cuba if the island cannot be retained without war. Emperor Franz Josef, on the other hand, sets a limit to concessions he counsels the Queen Regent to make, namely, to reserve sovereignty, however slight, even at the cost of war.

PURCHASING GERMAN BOATS.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

LONDON, April 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A New York Journal special says Gen. Trigueros, Chief of the Spanish Naval Commission in London, informed a Journal correspondent today that negotiations for the purchase of the Hamburg-American liners, Saale and Spree, would soon be completed by the company, which bought the Normannia and Columbia. He admitted that it was quite possible that these vessels would be fitted up for war.

"LET GUNS SPEAK."

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

MADRID, April 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A World special says President McKinley's message was very disagreeable to Spain. The articles of his military papers are most significant. Correspondencia Militar says: "Enough of notes. Let the guns speak. Our soldiers alone can save us by sacrificing themselves in defense of honor and of the fatherland."

SEEMS LIKE WAR.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

MADRID, April 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Francisco Silveira, leader of the Conservative party in Spain, attacks the New York Journal: "It is too soon to pronounce final judgment upon McKinley's message, yet wisdom and courtesy require that we await the decision of the Spanish ministry. I feel sure the action of the powers will go beyond mere action, if the United States should insist upon intervention. It seems to me war is inevitable."

To the New York World correspondent Silveira said: "If the President really desired peace and a prompt and conciliatory solution it is not impossible that he would have multiplied unjust and offensive declarations against our rights in his message as a means to check the flood of passions surrounding him and to gain time to allow the attitude of the insurgents to improve."

HAS A CLEW.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

LONDON, April 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] J. P. Gibbins, who claims to have handled submarine mines intended for use in Havana Harbor, again affirms that he will be able to prove absolutely that the Maine was deliberately and willfully blown up. He says he believes he could fix the act on two men and even one.

ITALY NEUTRAL.

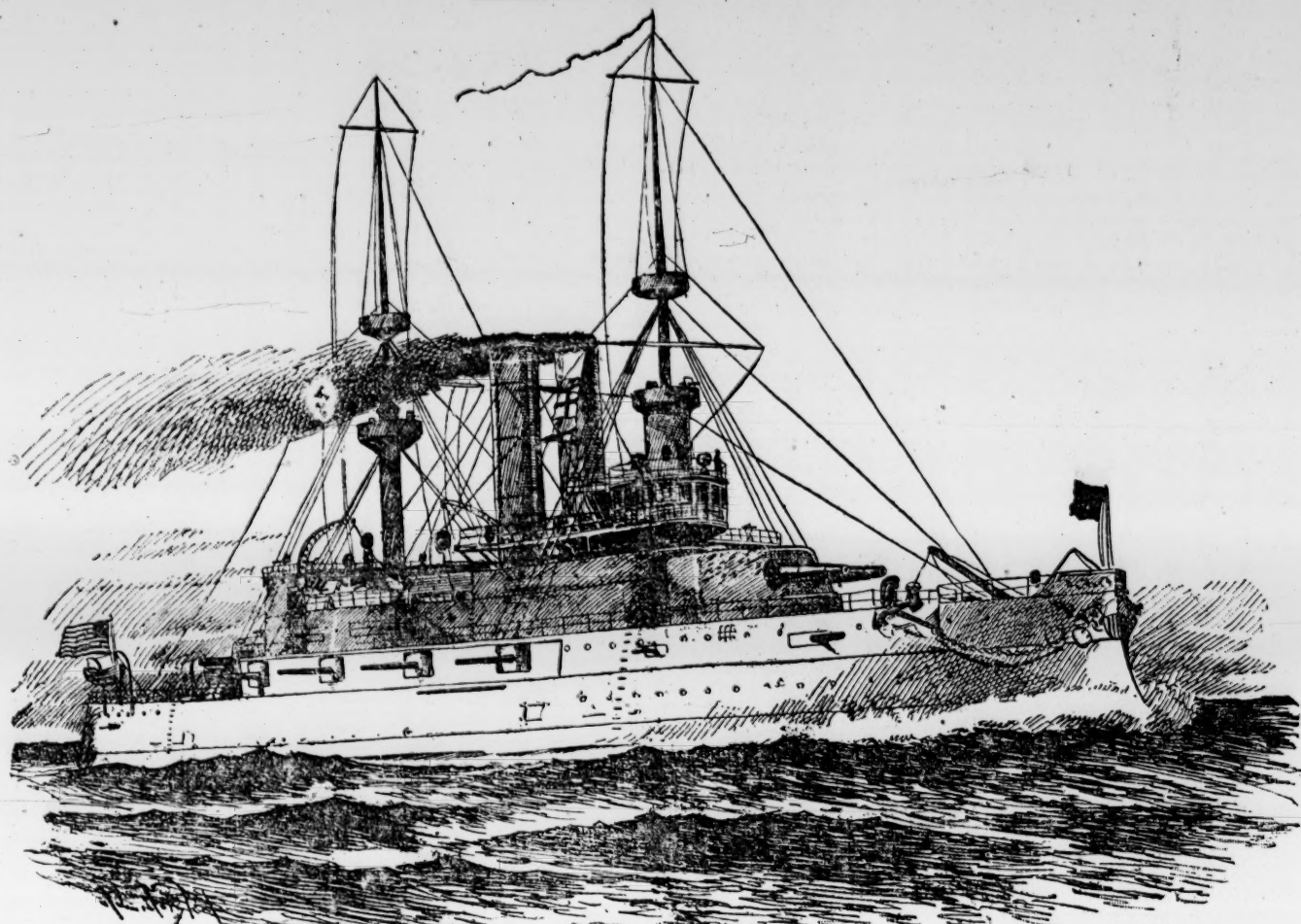
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

ROME, April 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A New York Journal special says that at a meeting of the Council of Ministers today, Marquis Visconti Venosta declared Italy, in accordance with engagements entered into with the allied powers, would remain absolutely neutral. The Italian Ambassador to Berlin has arrived at Rome. He informs the government officially that the German Emperor will shortly visit Rome. The visit is connected with the present international situation.

A semi-official note states that the powers now consider their direct action

THE BATTLESHIP ILLINOIS AND HER TREMENDOUS ARMAMENT.

[From Chicago Times-Herald.]



The Illinois, which it is hoped will be completed by next August, will be one of the most formidable battleships afloat. She is one of the three war vessels whose construction was authorized by Congress two year ago, the other two being the Alabama and Wisconsin. She will cost not more than \$3,750,000, and will comprise the best features of the Iowa and Kearsarge. Her length of water line will be 368 feet, and her width of beam 72 feet. Her normal displacement will be about 12,000 tons, and her engines will develop 10,000

horse power, or sufficient to propel her at a speed of 16 knots an hour. The Illinois will carry a tremendous armament. Her main battery will consist of four 13-inch and fourteen 6-inch breech-loading rifles. Her secondary battery will consist of sixteen 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, four 1-pounder rapid-fire guns four machine guns and one field gun. Besides this array of fighting metal, the Illinois will have four above-water torpedo tubes, two on each broadside, which will fire through an arc of 60 degrees. She is, in fact, a floating fort.

WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.

REPRESENTATIVES OF EUROPE'S POWERS GROWLING.

Claim They Were Given to Understand if They Interfered the Message Would Not Stir Up Congress—Why the President is So Anxious.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, April 13.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Three representatives of the six great powers of Europe who presented a collective note to the President are growing because affairs with regard to the Hispano-American situation are not to their satisfaction.

Their mutterings have reached the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs as well as the White House. The President, as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said tonight, is inclined to believe they are preparing to mix still deeper in the matter. Plainly speaking, the President fears that Spain is likely to have European help if this country intervenes.

The ground upon which these diplomats base their complaint is an allegation of bad faith. Sir Julian Pauncefote is authority for the statement that the powers interfered at the request of the Queen Regent. She asked that at the instance of the Pope, who acted in response to a request from Archbishop Ireland.

The American prelate acted at the instigation of the President, is the way the diplomats complete the circle and explain the authoritative statement at Rome that they acted at the request of the President.

They claim that they were given to understand that if they would interfere there would be no message calculated to stir up Congress; that the President would continue to handle the subject himself on the autonomous line as marked out by his negotiations.

Because he has this fear is given as the reason why the President is so anxious not to have anything in the resolutions of Congress demanding the termination of Spanish sovereignty.

EXCEEDINGLY UPSET.

THINGS SEEM GOING ALL WRONG TO HIS HOLINESS, THE POPE.

Prays fervently to God to Avoid the War or Else Take Him That He May not Behold Such a Sight.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, April 14.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says that the Pope is exceedingly upset by the latest developments of the Hispano-American question, which seems turning in a way he had expected and tried to avoid. This morning, having said mass in the Sistine Chapel, he turned to those around him and exclaimed: "I have prayed God with the deepest fervor, to avoid this war and not allow the pontifical efforts to end in smoke of battle. Otherwise, I have implored the Almighty to take me to Himself that I may not behold such a sight."

PELAYO AT CADIZ.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Navy Department received word today that the Spanish armored ship Pelayo had arrived at Cadiz. The ship is the best ironclad possessed by the Spaniards, and her presence at Cadiz is a formidable addition to the large fleet of battleships and cruisers rendezvoused there.

CHANCES ARE "SLENDER."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

ROME, April 14.—The opinion of the government organ, says that the chances of peace are as "slender as the finest silken thread."

SHOULD EVACUATE CUBA.

AROLAS WILL INTRODUCE SUCH A BILL TO THE CORTES.

United States Consul and Vice Consul at Carthagena, Both Spaniards, Have Resigned—Carlos is Issuing More Manifestos About Spain's Honor.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

MADRID, April 13.—[By Atlantic Cable.] A special to the New York Times confirms the report that the United States Consul and the United States Vice-Consul at that port, both of whom are natives of Spain, have resigned.

7:45 p.m.—Upon the reassembling of the Cortes Gen. Arolas (freed) lately elected a deputy for Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, will introduce a bill to the effect that Spain should evacuate Cuba, reserving her sovereignty and a yearly royalty, with an arrangement as to the debts.

Don Carlos has issued a manifesto, in which he says: "The Cortes, who, in the face of war with the United States would rise in arms against Spain, is a traitor. If war occurs all those who fight against the foreigner who insults us will deserve well of Carlos."

If the Spanish government does not venture into war, but permits the loss of Cuba, then Carlos, who do not respond to the voice of the King will also be traitors. If the government will not take up the glove thrown down by Washington the King himself will come to Spain; and if he cannot get the island, he will get volunteers from the provinces to defend the honor of the country."

SIEGE OF HAVANA.

Land and Sea Forces Will Make Simultaneous Attack.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Times Washington correspondent says: It is now determined that as soon as war is declared, Capt. Sampson will steam for Havana and attack it by sea, and a land force will hasten to his aid and invest the city on the west, thus cutting it off entirely from the coast of the island, except by means of an inner harbor.

Havana can be readily and safely shelled from the sea without exposing the attacking vessels to a damaging fire. This is the opinion of Capt. Sigbee, who made a careful study of the defenses of the city during his stay there. It is also the opinion of Gen. Lee, who has made a closer study of the defenses of the capital.

It is also expected that the revolutionists of the province of Pinar del Rio, who are by no means suppressed or exterminated, will hasten to the aid of the army of occupation, while Gomez and Garcia will move straight on Havana from the east.

The Spanish troops who have fought in vain against unarmed and starving bands of revolutionists will hardly be able to withstand such a concerted attack by the revolutionists who have successfully resisted them in the field, and the well-disciplined and well-equipped troops of the United States.

The fall of Havana is thought to be a matter of a few days only; and with Havana, will practically fall the entire Spanish authority and forces in the island.

A flying squadron, which has stripped for battle and is riding under the guns of the fleet, has been banked and its decks cleared for action. It will be launched at once, it is thought, for its prearranged attack on the Canaries.

Its purpose is to divert the Spanish fleet, destroy its base of supplies in the Canaries, cut its line of communication with the mainland, and thus advantage for establishing a base of action for our navy. It will then hurry to the coast of Spain and engage any fleet it may meet in Spanish waters.

SPAIN BEGINS TO FORTIFY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

MADRID, April 13, 3:30 a.m.—As the result of a long and important Cabinet council last night, the Spanish War Office is actively engaged in fortifying the Spanish coast and the islands of Spain and placing other portions of the kingdom in a state of defense. It is understood that instructions have been called to Capt. Gen. Blanco to carry the suspension of hostilities into

Señor Gullon, at the request of Señor Sagasta, made a report of the state of affairs in his department, which the Premier thought should occupy the first place in the debates of the Cabinet. Señor Gullon read the report of the consuls at Sagasta, Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba to be ready to leave the country on short notice. The feeling against Americans has been most bitter of late, and as the time I received Gen. Lee's message it was so particularly so on account of the provisions that had arrived on the steamer Utstein. The captain was the worst scared man I ever saw.

The Spaniards jeered and spat at the crew, and with the utmost difficulty were restrained from doing them bodily harm. They hurried the unloading of nearly five hundred tons of supplies the steamer had brought, and sailed Monday. I began at once to distribute the supplies among the starving people, and had already issued the tickets to 5000, which, with their families, represented about twenty-five thousand in the city alone. There are about fifty thousand starving in the province. I kept on handing out the provisions as fast as I could, although I had received notice that the volunteers were going to kill me and drag me through the streets, and the Governor sent a messenger to my office, warning me to desist from issuing further supplies and to lock up and go home. I did not follow his instructions, but kept at work.

"Last Thursday evening about 5 o'clock, after I had finished my work and was sitting at home alone, I received a telegram from Gen. Lee which read: 'Brice: Funds for American citizens exhausted. [Signed] Lee.' That was the signal agreed upon, and when I received the message I knew I must act quickly. It was Holy Thursday, and there were no vehicles to be had on the streets. I hurried out at once to find Mr. Brinkerhoff and Mr. Delgado. We talked the matter over, and after some discussion decided the only way we could get out of the city alive was to go by stealth. Mr. Brinkerhoff and myself went to the Governor's place to get pardons to visit our passports, and when we told them we were going to leave, he asked how we were going to do it.

"I told him of our plans, and to show him control the Governor had over the city and what protection he could guarantee anyone, he answered: 'That's right. Slip out as quietly as you can. We then began to pack up what effects we could get together hurriedly and made our final arrangements. Luckily the Jarlsberg happened to be in port taking on cargo. At the time I received Gen. Lee's final warning, she had gotten her clearance papers and was ready to leave. I sent word to the captain to load our baggage on a small boat, and getting in ourselves, floated down the river and out into the bay.

"Here's where the funny part comes in. We had been told that there was only one steamer in the harbor; and what do you suppose we did? Ran smack up against a Spanish steamer and had part of our baggage and ourselves on board before we found out our mistake. The captain was not on board, and we only saw two sailors, but you can bet that we got off that ship without losing any time. We finally got safely aboard the Jarlsberg, and at midnight steamed out of the harbor.

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

HE STOLE AWAY.

Interesting Story of Consul Bryce's Escape from Cuba.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, April 13.—United States Consul Alexander C. Bryce, who has just arrived here on the steamer Jarlsberg from Matanzas, speaking of the steps that led to his departure from his post in Cuba, said:

"On April 5 I was notified by Gen. Lee, who sent a special messenger with

practical effect, "according to the circumstances in each district." The Cabinet refused to recognize the right of the United States to intervene in Cuba.

PACIFIC COAST DEFENSE.

Sixteen Vessels Ready to Meet Spanish Privateers Halfway.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 13.—To protect the cities of the Pacific Coast from the ravages of privateers, the commission of officers known as the war board has recommended, and the Secretary of the Navy has arranged, to gather a gunboat fleet of some formidable force in Pacific waters.

Reports have come by cable that the Spanish in Chile and Peru have made a move to fit out privateers, and the known richness of the vessels in the Klondike trade is expected to attract many such craft to prey on the shipping of California, Oregon and Washington.

It is not believed that any Spanish war vessel will get into the North Pacific, and the committee on freedom from danger of capture by cruisers which would be less in the event of war in the Pacific than in the Atlantic, will attract many privateers undoubtedly.

Accordingly, the Navy Department has sent orders that four revenue cutters shall be fitted as auxiliary gunboats; that three steam tugs be purchased; and that three coast-survey and one fish-commission ship be converted into vessels for defending the coast.

Directions have been given for the purchase of three tugs, which had been previously recommended for auxiliary purposes. These tugs are the Fearless, the Vigilant and the Active of San Francisco. They will be sent to the Mare Island navy yard for conversion.

It is intended to assign the Fearless to act with the Monadnock and the Montgomery in the defense of Puget Sound. She displaces 701 tons, and has a speed of thirteen and a quarter knots. The Vigilant displaces 300 tons, and has a speed of eleven and a half knots, and it is expected will operate in southern California waters with the Charleston. The displacement of the Active is 268 tons. She can make twelve knots. It is probable she will be used for patrol service.

The four revenue cutters to be used by the navy are the Perry, the Grant, the Corwin and the Rush, heretofore engaged in Bering Sea patrol work. If war should occur or the present situation remain unchanged for another month, they will not go to Bering Sea this summer.

Another vessel to be used as a gunboat is the fish commission steamer Albatross. The coast-survey steamers Patterson, Hasler and McArthur have been ordered to Mare Island on the recommendation of the war board. All these vessels will be given adequate rapid-fire guns, and while at the navy yard will receive some protection to vital parts—the boilers and machinery. With these eleven improvised vessels there will be no lack of war ships to defend the ports and commerce of the western coast.

The cruisers Philadelphia and Charleston, the gunboat Yorktown and the monitors Monterey and Monadnock will be ordered to the coast, which may be pressed into service, are now at California ports, so that there would be a fleet of sixteen ships ready to defend the coast of California, Portland and other cities from Spanish privateers. Among them are several good sea-going vessels, capable of proceeding to meet any Spanish vessel operating under letters of marque.

NOT STUNG TO REPRISALS.

Spain Will Await Something More Than the President's Message.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

MADRID, April 13, 3:30 a.m.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Cabinet meeting lasted five hours, and it is said was mainly devoted to the consideration of President McKinley's message to Congress on the Cuban question. When the Ministers adjourned, an official note was issued setting forth the views of the government. It is seriously commented upon and interpreted in newspaper circles. In brief, the note sets forth that the Cabinet has granted an extraordinary credit for war purposes, and has, incidentally, increased the grant for the account of the artillery of Porto Rico.

The Minister of the Interior, Señor Canalejo, gave the official version of the events here Sunday and Monday, and also made a report of the occurrences in some of the provincial towns. After disposing of Cuban affairs, the Premier, Señor Sagasta, designated two of the Ministers to immediately draw up an address to the Cortes. The Minister of Foreign Affairs,

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ROYAL RIDE—Electric leave Los Angeles at 9 every morning, connecting at Pasadena with Wiley & Greely's trolley, and carriages for Baldwin's Ranch via Old Mission. Round trip including lunch, Hotel Oakwood, \$1.70.

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GRIM ERRAND.

(CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.)

and then all breathed a sigh of relief. Had there been an inkling that we were going to leave every one of us would have been a corpse.

"I turned over all my papers to the British Consul before leaving, and also placed in his hands the authority to continue the distribution of the supplies I had been unable to dispose of. I brought the American flag that we used at the consulate, however."

Mr. Brice said that there were 350 Americans left behind in Matanzas, and that their lives were in the greatest peril.

"I asked for a ship to come and take them away," he said, "but none was sent, and God knows what will become of them now. Relief ought to be sent to them at once."

TRYING TO COMMUNICATE.

Agents Can't Get News Across the Gulf to the Insurgents.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

KEY WEST, Fla., April 13.—Agents of the Cuban insurgents are trying to communicate the probable action of Congress to their associates in the field. They may get news across the Gulf by means of a boat from other ports. No vessels are leaving Key West or Havana, and the cable messages are sent, but no answers are received. Nothing has been received since Lee's departure from Havana on Saturday night.

FORMIDABLE FORCE.

Spanish Cruisers on the Move—Probably to Join the Flotilla.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

CHICAGO, April 13.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says that Spain's two cruisers, the Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, which recently arrived at Porto Rico from Havana, have sailed from Porto Rico. It is understood their destination is the Cape Verde Islands.

In withdrawing the armored cruisers, Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo from western waters, Spain has acted in a manner which is approved by naval experts, thinking of her interests. At the Cape Verde Islands they will join the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon and the Infanta Maria Teresa, which are en route to that place, and the first torpedo-boat flotilla which, it is officially stated, consists of the transport steamer Ciudad de Cadiz, torpedo-boat destroyers Furor, Terror and Pluton and torpedo boats Arica, Azoraz and Rayon.

It is appreciated by the officials that the union of the four armored cruisers and the flotilla makes a formidable force, but it is, of course, impossible to prevent it. It had been hoped by the officials that the American fleet would be able to catch and destroy the Vizcaya and Oquendo before they could join the Spanish fleet, and it is admitted that Spain acted with good judgment in directing them to proceed to the Cape Verde Islands.

It is admitted by the authorities that Spain has at her disposal a force which will prevent the American navy from gaining an easy victory, and it is believed that the Spanish fleet will break out some hard fighting may be expected.

DEMANDS ON LEE'S TIME.

Invited to a Reception—Called into a Council.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

WASHINGTON, April 13.—At 10 o'clock today a joint committee from the Union Veteran Legion and the Confederate Veteran Association of the District of Columbia called on Consul-General Lee at the State Department, and invited him to attend a public reception to be given in his honor at an early day. In response, the general said that he would rather not have a reception. He said he thought it unwise to appear in so public a manner. To an appeal from an old friend, he said, he would not be able to resist, but he would rather not have a reception. He said he thought it unwise to appear in so public a manner.

At noon Gen. Lee visited the Navy Department, at the invitation of the strategic board, with whom he consulted. He was with the board until 1:15 o'clock. At the conclusion of the meeting, it was stated by those present that Gen. Lee and the members of the board had agreed over the entire question of offensive and defensive movements in the event of hostilities, but no details, of course, were obtainable.

SWITZERLAND INTERESTED.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

BERNE (Switzerland), April 13.—The National Council has suggested that the Bundesrat consider whether it could not offer to mediate between the United States and Spain. The proposition will be considered tomorrow, but it will doubtless be rejected.

A RUSSIAN INTERPRETATION.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—The semi-official journal de St. Petersburg contents that the concluding passage of President McKinley's message to Congress precludes the possibility of military action upon the part of the President of the United States taking the ground that the passage referred to recognizes Spain's armistice, and that the armistice "suspends hostilities, which is the object the United States had in view."

POPE URGING INTERFERENCE.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

LONDON, April 13.—A special dispatch from Rome announces that the Pope has again telegraphed to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, begging him to use his influence with the other sovereigns in behalf of peace between the United States and Spain.

HEADING STRAIGHT FOR WAR.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

LONDON, April 13.—The Spanish Premier, Señor Sagasta, in an interview this morning said, according to a special dispatch from Madrid, that he thought the powers could not do more than they have already done in the way of intervention.

The afternoon newspapers of this city unanimously express the opinion that both the United States and Spain are heading straight for war. There is also a disposition to blame President McKinley for his alleged indecision.

PROSPECTIVE PURCHASES.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Navy Department has decided to buy the transatlantic liners St. Paul and St. Louis. The vessels at present belong to the American Line, and under the terms of the Subsidy Act are at the

disposal of the government in times of emergency.

The department has decided to purchase the Brazilian cruiser Niteroy if she proves satisfactory to the board of inspection, which will examine her. This cruiser rendered a fine account of herself in the Mello revolution in Brazil. There is also under consideration the purchase of another auxiliary cruiser from a list of three or four whose merits are known, the Yorktown, of the Old Dominion line, being especially well regarded.

It is understood that Capt. Sigbee, the Maine commander, will be assigned to the command of either the St. Louis or St. Paul, but no orders to this effect have been issued, and no confirmation can be had. Capt. Sigbee was seen, but said that he had not been consulted or advised on the matter.

THE NITEROY.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

NEW YORK, April 13.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says admission is made at the Navy Department that the Brazilian cruiser Niteroy has been purchased by the United States. A committee to be appointed by Minister Bryan, The Niteroy, which is equipped with a dynamite gun, will, naval authorities say, be available for duty, provided she is still in good condition. The Niteroy was built at Newport News five years ago, and sold to Brazil six months after her completion, being converted for that government into a man-of-war.

She is a steel vessel of 7000 tons displacement, and her one screw propels her at the rate of 19 knots an hour. Her engines and boilers are protected by armor, and her armament consists of one 12-inch pneumatic dynamite gun; one 4-inch quick-firing gun; two 3.9-inch quick-firing guns, eight 6-pounders, ten 1-pounders and four Howitzers.

By the terms of the contract under which she will be sold to this government she will be delivered at any point on the coast of the United States that the department may designate. There has been some talk in naval circles of holding the Niteroy at Rio Janeiro until the arrival of the battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta at that point, so that they might be ready to her and convey her to Key West. These vessels, however, will not reach Rio Janeiro in less than twenty-four days, and if war were to be declared in the mean time the Niteroy had become the property of this government, Brazil would be compelled to refuse to deliver her.

If the Niteroy should leave Rio and war should be declared a few days after her departure, the officials say the Spanish government might seize the torpedo-boat Temerario, which is still at Montevideo after the American ship in order to seize her as contraband of war, and should she be seized the Spaniards would make an effort to sink her. The department has determined, however, that it is to the interest of this government to have the cruiser delivered in America before the sale is confirmed, and by this means it is believed we cannot possibly suffer loss.

BOUND FOR CHICKAMAUGA.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

CHICAGO, April 13.—The Twenty-fifth Infantry, commanded by Col. Andrew Burt, arrived in Chicago today over the Great Western road, and left over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, bound for Chickamauga.

SPAIN'S ORDERS FOR MUNITIONS.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Information has reached here showing that the Spanish government is making extraordinary efforts to obtain the munitions of war possible. She recently gave one of the most prominent English firms unlimited orders for all the munitions it could deliver up to the list of May.

STEAMERS TURNED OVER.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The coast survey steamers Patterson, McArthur and Gedney, and the fish commission steamer Albatross, have been turned over to the Navy Department for service in case of need.

WARSHIPS AT ST. JOHN.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

NEW YORK, April 13.—The British steamers Albatross, which arrived from St. John and other ports in Porto Rico, reports that there were five Spanish warships at anchor at St. John, the Vizcaya, the Almirante Oquendo, two gunboats and one dispatch boat.

THE NEVADA MILITIA.

(Associated Press Night Report.)

CARSON (Nev.), April 13.—The Nevada militia, fully equipped from the State arsenal, is ready to move on short notice in case of emergency. The infantry companies have been organized at Elko, Nev., whither equipments have been shipped. A private cavalry troop is to be organized at Carson City, Gov. Adair has personally selected twelve horses when the company is formed.

STATE DEPARTMENT POLICY.

In Accord With Precedents Established by former Administrations.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

NEW YORK, April 13.—The present policy of the State Department is in full accord with the precedents established by former administrations, and that the general grant of letters of marque to privateers will not be advocated in case of war with Spain, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald.

While no authoritative statement can be obtained on the subject, it is certain that the administration believes intervention in Cuba can be secured if Congress acts in accordance with the recommendations contained in the President's message within the strict limits of international law, by reason of damages sustained by citizens of the United States in the island of Cuba and by the United States itself in the loss of the Maine.

The delegation to the President of the right to intervene would be in line with the powers granted in the cases of Algiers and Tripoli, and would carry with it the right to grant letters of marque and reprisal and to use the government war vessels for purposes of reprisal, without giving Spain a just cause for a declaration of war and without constituting an act of war upon the part of the United States.

SANTA CLARA STATISTICS.

Sixteen Hundred Insurgents in the Province of Santa Clara.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

NEW YORK, April 13.—Statistics from Las Villas, obtained by a Herald correspondent, show that there are 1600 insurgents in the province of Santa Clara. In this number there are twenty-six important chiefs. He operates in bands of 150 and 200 men, with thirty and forty horses.

The Spanish troops operate in small groups save in the Siguanea Hills of Cartegena and La Reforma, where larger columns go.

There are throughout the province fifty-two sugar plantations, from which there have been produced 502,289 bags of sugar.

El Pais says that President McKinley's message, with its pacific and conciliatory tone, according to the extract transmitted to the Insular Cabinet by its representative, proves the falsehood of information given out by the sensational press of the United States regarding the attitude of Mr. McKinley.

BRAINY MEN TELEGRAPH

CONGRATULATIONS GO BY WIRE TO PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

His Message to Congress Calls Forth Complimentary Messages Couched in Terms of Unmistakable Approval from Many Sources.

(Associated Press Night Report.)

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The President is in receipt of many congratulatory telegrams on his message to Congress, including the following:

"BOSTON, April 12.—Permit me to congratulate you on your message, the temperate yet firm character of which I believe will be applauded by all thoughtful people who carefully considered it."

(Signed.) "HENRY R. REED."

NEW YORK, April 12.—Your message fully meets the public expectations. Its positions are unassailable, its argument unanswerable. It is a guarantee for peace for which a grateful people will hold you in everlasting remembrance."

(Signed.) "ABRAM S. HEWITT."

"ITHACA, N. Y.—Thanks for your noble message. It is a splendid embodiment of the highest ideals and traditions of our republic. Such wisdom, sobriety and patriotic statesmanship the nation will support and future generations laud and magnify."

(Signed.) "J. G. SCHURMAN."

"President Cornell University."

"NEW YORK, April 13.—The message is admirable, the facts candidly stated, the conclusion logical, the tone manly, patriotic and just. I congratulate you and the country."

(Signed.) "R. G. INGERSOLL."

"NEW YORK, April 13.—I beg leave to thank you for your message to Congress which truly represents a Christian and peace-loving people."

(Signed.) "WAGNER SWAYNE."

"WORCESTER, Mass.—Your letter to Congress is superb, severe in rebuke, patriotic in dignity, humane and Christian in sentiment. Long may you live."

(Signed.) "BISHOP JOHN P. NEWMAN."

"CLEVELAND, April 12.—Hon. Addison Porter: Please give my congratulations to the President for his brave and noble message."

(Signed.) "PARSONS."

SECOND FLOTILLA.

Spanish Torpedo Boats Expected Daily at Cape Verde Islands.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

NEW YORK, April 13.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, says: The second Spanish torpedo flotilla is expected daily by the officers of the torpedo boats now here. Portuguese war vessels are expected here within a very short time.

The Governor of Cape Verde Islands has arrived here from the capital, Porto Praya. It is said on good authority that he will remain here until he is officially advised that the differences between the United States and Spain have been satisfactorily settled.

POPULACE STILL EXCITED.

Porto Rico Papers Charge Fraud in the Elections.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

NEW YORK, April 13.—Advices to the Herald from Porto Rico are to the effect that the populace is still excited over the election which resulted in a Liberal majority of twenty-five. On Tuesday the Governor issued a proclamation against disorder. Four newspapers charge fraud in the elections.

One hundred and fifty persons throughout the island have been arrested. Three were killed and twenty-six injured in riots. Señor Juan Ramos has gone to Spain to represent the Liberal cause in the Cortes.

GRATUITOUS PROVOKERS.

THE LONDON TIMES DOESN'T LIKE THOSE COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Blooming British Sheet Doubts if the American Congress is a Fit Body to Deal with a Great National Issue—Will Get There Just the Same.

(Associated Press Night Report.)

LONDON, April 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the resolutions submitted yesterday to Congress, says:

"They embody demands which cannot be addressed to a sovereign power without rendering the subject of compromise impossible. Even if they do amount in form to a declaration of war, the resolutions are accompanied by violent and offensive reports offering gratuitous provocations to the Spanish government and people in the eyes of the civilized world."

"The American case cannot but be seriously prejudiced by the manner in which it is now presented. We doubt, after yesterday's scenes, whether Congress is a fit body to deal with a great national issue or to act as the avenger of wrong. The situation is that Congress has declared war in every manner, but name, although without having defined, except in the vaguest manner, the objects for which it wishes to fight."

Other editorials assert that America is heading deliberately for war, and that there is only the faintest chance now that the delay will still enable a peaceful solution.

Freight Collision.

SPRINGFIELD (Mo.), April 13.—Between Bourbon and Leesburg, Mo., today two freight trains on the St. Louis and San Francisco met in head-on collision, killing Engineer and fireman, and wrecking the locomotive and head brakeman James.

A Slight Inconsistency.

[Kansas City Star:] "Democrats who are bitterly assailing the President have nothing but words of praise for Consul-General Lee, yet there has not arisen a single circumstance to show that Gen. Lee is not in full accord with the policy of the administration. The President in every act, and Mr. McKinley has kept him at Havana because of his loyal cooperation with the President in his present position. High praise of Gen. Lee and criticism of President McKinley are wholly inconsistent with one another."

On March 22, the anniversary of the birth of Emperor William I of Germany, his bust will be placed in the famous "Walhalla" of Bavaria, which stands a beautiful summit overlooking the Danube, near Regensburg. This Hall of Fame was founded by King Louis I of Bavaria to commemorate the great men of Germany.



Let's go to Hale's.

Muslin Underwear.

For summer—none as light, as cool, as comfortable—and certainly none as inexpensive as what has been marked

For Today's Selling.

If you're thoughtful you'll surely listen to what we have to say. If you you're shrewd you'll certainly respond.

Downs—Low neck, ruffles, embroidery trimming, cambric. Square neck, lace trimmed. Mother Hubbard. Of cambric, ribbons embroidery. A red back, reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.75.

Skirts—Of good muslin, umbrella style, with an eighteen inch flounce, trimmed in wide embroidery; today \$4.50. Of fine cambric, with a deep umbrella flounce, trimmed in very pretty embroidery, protection ruffle, extra value at \$5.75.

Of fine white, elegant umbrella style, with a twenty inch flounce and trimmed in medium wide Point de Paris lace; reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.50.

Hale's
107-109 N. SPRING ST.

HAS RETURNED.

Dr. Schiffman, Dentist.

After visiting Redlands, Riverside, San Bernardino and Pomona, professionally, two days in each place, and doing a tremendous business, is back at the home office.

Ha! Ha! Ha!

Dr. Schiffman
FIXED MY TEETH

DIDN'T HURT A BIT!

SCHIFFMAN DENTAL CO.,
Rooms 20 to 26, No. 107 N. Spring St.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

B. H. Smith and E. E. Smith to A. S. C. Felt, a lot 15 and 16, block 4, Downey tract, \$10. Catharina to John A. C. Felt, a lot 17, block 4, Downey tract, \$10. Catharina to John A. C. Felt, a lot 18, block 4, Downey tract, \$10. Catharina to John A. C. Felt, a lot 19, block 4, Downey tract, \$10. Catharina to John A. C. Felt, a lot 20, block 4, Downey tract, \$10. Catharina to John A. C. Felt, a lot 21, block 4, Downey tract, \$10. Catharina to John A. C. Felt, a lot 22, block 4, Downey tract, \$10. Catharina to John A. C. Felt, a lot 23, block 4, Downey tract, \$10. Catharina to John A. C. Felt, a lot 24, block 4, Downey tract, \$10. Catharina to John A. C. Felt, a lot 25, block 4, Downey tract, \$10. Catharina to John A. C. Felt, a lot 26, block 4, Downey tract, \$10. Catharina to John A. C. Felt, a lot 27, block 4, Downey tract, \$10. Catharina to John A. C. Felt, a lot 28, block 4, Downey tract, \$10. Catharina to John A. C. Felt, a lot 29, block 4, Downey tract, \$10. 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Every Morning in the Year.

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 AND FROM 18,500 TO 21,000 WIRED WORDS DAILY.

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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.
 BURBANK—Vaudeville.

IT IS WAR.

The House of Representatives yesterday, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted resolutions declaring for the freedom and independence of Cuba, demanding that Spain shall immediately withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and empowering and directing the President to employ the entire land and naval forces of the United States, if necessary, to carry these resolutions into effect. Resolutions of similar import were introduced in the Senate, but went over until today. That they will be adopted by that body before the close of today seems altogether probable, for they express the views of an overwhelming majority of the Senators. Under the rules of the Senate, action can be deferred for a time, but delay is not probable, and the resolutions are sure of adoption in the very near future, in any event.

This action by the legislative branch of the government, which alone is empowered under the Constitution to declare war, constitutes in effect a declaration of war against Spain. After the Senate resolutions shall have been adopted, concurrent action by both houses of Congress will be necessary to give full effect and validity to the policy declared in the resolutions adopted by each house. Concurrent action will be merely a matter of form, and will not be likely to cause a delay of more than twenty-four hours, and may, in fact, be had almost immediately. So soon as concurrent action is taken, a state of war will exist, though actual hostilities may not begin immediately.

However strenuously the would-be critics of the President may strive to make it appear otherwise, the action taken and to be taken by Congress is in line with the spirit and the letter of the President's message. The only respect in which it differs is in the specific recognition of Cuban independence. But even such recognition is so plainly implied in the President's message that no unprejudiced man can truthfully deny it. As THE TIMES has already pointed out, the President's recommendations point logically and irresistibly to Cuban independence—to the establishment in the island of a stable and sovereign government, and to the crushing of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba.

To all intents and purposes war has been declared by the United States against Spain. Nothing save the absolute submission of Spain can prevent the clash of arms. The American people, the American Congress, and the American President are in practical accord as regards the line of action to be pursued. The President stands ready, as he declares in his message, to execute the will of Congress, and of the people, under the Constitution. That the President will prosecute the war with vigor and to ultimate success, no one who knows William McKinley can doubt.

Spanish rule in Cuba is doomed, and the star of Cuban freedom has already risen above the horizon.

The London News hits off the situation in a clear-cut fashion when it says that "neither the spiritual nor temporal machinery of Europe would have been put in motion to stop the horrors in Cuba except for the action of the United States." Had the Pope and the powers taken action before our beautiful ship and our gallant sailors were blown up, the American people would look with much more favor upon their mediation and be vastly more patient than they are when they "remember the Maine."

This latter feature of the situation is what sticks in the American crop, and there is little likelihood of its removal without the use of powder and shot.

Mr. Lentz of Ohio continues to give abundant evidence that, in addition to being a State that produces steamships, Ohio also has considerable capacity for turning out a blatherskite now and then who can hold his own in any gang of such cattle.

THE SITUATION.

Below are summarized the more important developments of yesterday in connection with the Cuban situation:

Resolutions reported from the Foreign Relations Committees of both Senate and House, recognizing Cuban independence, demanding that Spain withdraw from Cuba, and directing the President to carry the resolutions into effect by armed force if necessary.

The Senate resolutions go over until today.

After a stormy scene the House resolutions are adopted by a vote of 322 yeas to 19 nays.

Spanish Cabinet holds a five-hour session, devoted mainly to the consideration of the President's message. A formal decision reached to the effect that the United States has no right to interfere in the affairs of Cuba.

No formal declaration of war to be made by Spain "so long as the resolutions of Congress or the initiative of President McKinley do not lead to concrete acts."

The Spanish Cabinet grants an "extraordinary credit for war purposes," and increases the grant "for the account of the artillery of Porto Rico."

The Strategy Board decides to mobilize a gunboat fleet of sixteen vessels for the protection of the Pacific Coast.

Communication between Key West and Havana virtually suspended.

Uncle Sam buys the Brazilian cruiser Niteroy.

The flying squadron sails under sealed orders.

Rumors of possible European interference in case the United States declares war against Spain.

THE TURBULENT SCENES enacted in the House of Representatives yesterday were disgraceful. They would have been disgraceful at any time, but were doubly so at a time like the present, which is a history-making epoch. The eyes of the whole world are upon the American Congress, and that body should so comport itself that the scrutiny to which it is subjected will afford as little ground for criticism as possible.

Upon the American Congress devolves at this time the gravest duties and responsibilities that can arise in the life of a nation. War is a momentous and most serious undertaking. The Congress is about to take action which is tantamount to a formal declaration of war against Spain. Such action as is taken should be taken deliberately. That which is done should be done decently and in order. It is no time for dissension, for bickering, for personal recrimination. The gravity of the responsibility resting upon Congress should steady the hands and clear the brains of every member of Senate and House. All minor differences of opinion should be subordinated to the paramount and vital issue. It is essential—or at least it is in the highest degree desirable—that the action taken by Congress in the Cuban matter should be harmonious and as nearly as possible unanimous. Our cause will be immeasurably strengthened by such unanimity. It would be greatly weakened by discord and strife in the legislative branch of the government.

There is no adequate reason for serious dissensions in Congress. The disgraceful scenes of yesterday, in the House, had their origin in causes so trivial that they would have been ridiculous if the gravity of the situation had not made them so deplorable. There is practical unanimity in both houses of Congress on the supreme issue of armed intervention and Cuban independence. The only real differences of opinion relate merely to matters of minor detail. Such being the case, no time should be lost in fruitless bickerings and the bandying of childish personalities. The judgment of the majority should be deferred to. Those who differ from the majority in matters of detail should cheerfully and patriotically yield to the will of the majority, and should unite with it on the main question to insure unanimous action. Thus shall we present an unbroken front to the foe. Thus shall we make the war, which appears to be inevitable, as brief and as decisive as possible.

In the interest of our country, in the interest of justice and humanity, and in the interest of a solid and enduring peace, the blow which we strike should be sudden, swift and terrible. Delay will be far more inhuman than prompt and decisive action. Therefore let us have no

factions opposition in Congress to the will of the majority. Let the legislative branch of the government lend to our arms the weight and the prestige of unanimous action. There should be no repetition of the disgraceful scenes enacted in the House yesterday.

It is gratifying, however, to note that the House, sobered after the storm of dissension had passed and the war resolutions came to a vote, adopted them almost unanimously, the vote standing 322 yeas to 19 nays. This shows that after all the turbulent scene in the House was merely a surface ripple, and that on the main proposition the House of Representatives, without regard to party, is in line with the people and the people's President.

A movement of British troops and vessels toward the West Indies has been noted in the dispatches. A recent London dispatch adds to this information that a battalion of a British regiment which has only just returned from Indian service has been ordered to embark for Halifax within two weeks, while three second-class cruisers have been ordered to report immediately at Kingston, Jamaica. The explanation of these movements may perhaps be found in a remark recently attributed to an English Cabinet minister, who said: "England will not be a party to any interference with the Nemesis of American justice in Cuba."

A Boston paper is responsible for the statement that Hegel is about to be revived, and in order that the great American public may become familiar with Mr. Hegel's brand of philosophy, we quote a specimen brick:

"As the absolute unity of the antithesis in the nation constitutes its essential being, it shows in its manifestation and intervention in externality the contradiction of its ultimate determinateness."

The man who cannot accept this sort of truck as being good enough to live and die by, is hard to please.

The people who clamor for war must not lose sight of the fact that one side is not to do all the killing. The Spaniards will do their share of it, and they may be depended upon to add assassination to legitimate slaughter whenever the opportunity presents itself. Of the boys who go out to fight, there are some—God grant they may be but few—who will not come back, and the fathers and mothers who are left to weep at home will be the saddest sufferers of all the long train of anguished hearts that a war will pierce with sorrow.

The Brann brand of editors is being depleted in Texas with refreshing speed, a second one of the lot having just received his quietus in a street duel. The only regrettable circumstance in this connection is the fact that the slangswanging journalist manages to also kill his adversary. However, Texas can afford to make some sacrifices in order to be rid of these whelps of the nasty pen.

THE DAMAGE done by the recent earthquake to the Mare Island navy yard was first put at \$100,000. Then the figure was raised to \$250,000. Now an exchange states that the yard was damaged to the extent of \$2,000,000. At this rate of geometrical progression, the Mare Island navy yard will soon eat up the greater part of the \$50,000,000 voted by Congress.

The reported quarrel between the President and Gen. Lee is doubtless a piece cut from the same lie cloth which gave publicity to a rumor of the breaking down of the President some weeks ago. The originator of camp rumors may be depended upon to start any kind of an old story these days, and nothing will serve to check his volubility or to lessen his capacity for invention.

If no one gets into the Senatorial fight in California, other than those who are avowed candidates, it is plain to be seen that it is going to be a fight of the lightweights. But it is entirely probable that when the real fighting begins they will be found "out of condition" and merely standing around the ring as spectators.

Mr. Brumm of Pennsylvania, who became mixed up with Bartlett of Georgia in a row in Congress yesterday, was one of the Congressional party that came here some months ago on a tour of California. He is a man who will be able to take care of himself in any kind of a fight. Keep your eye on Brumm!

There is a large cargo of significance in the return of Clara Barton. A nation that will do what Spain has been doing in Cuba would not hesitate an instant to assassinate even such an angel of mercy as this grand and noble woman, whose fame will live as long as there lingers a star on our beauteous flag.

It appears that Southern California is to have a famous gum-shoe statesman in the running for the Senatorship. But with those shoes on his toes, and the soles of them will be worn off long before he reaches Washington.

We are likely to have it demonstrated shortly whether the man who has been going to drop dynamite from airships upon the decks of men-of-war, is able to carry out his agreements or has only been giving us one of old Bill Allen's d-d barren idealities.

The war talk has served one good purpose, at least; it has advanced the old soldier in popular estimation about 175 degrees. Thank heaven! the

men who saved the Union are no longer looked upon by the younger generation as a nuisance.

Uncle Sam is rapidly getting into a frame of mind to want to lick anybody who dares to say that the Maine was not destroyed by a Spanish mine or a Spanish torpedo fired by a Spanish officer or by his authority.

Although the yellow press is trying to make it appear so, we do not believe that Gen. Lee is going to discredit the brilliant record he has made thus far by using his hat at this time as a megaphone.

During the lull we are accumulating a few guns, ships, tons of shells and other useful things on our own selves. When the ball opens we seem to be prepared to make the other fellow do his share of the dancing.

Gen. Correa, the Spanish Minister of War, says he believes that his country can put 900,000 men in the field. Well, the United States can put more than 9,000,000 in the field; so there you are!

Our Congressmen may be scrapping in a rather unpretty way over the rules, but when the war comes on they will all be in line, all right enough. This is only a way we Americans have.

Gen. Blanco was too busy to receive Gen. Lee when he made his farewell call, and he is likely to be too busy running the next time the American wishes to pay his compliments.

It is not improbable that the Spaniards in Cuba may find it necessary to turn some of the Georgia mules they have been buying into beef steaks and be glad of the chance.

One would judge from the scenes in Congress yesterday that the Reichsrath scale bug has got into our legislators. A little fumigating would appear to be in order.

The war scare appears to have knocked several sorts of delights out of travel to Klondike, hence, whatever else happens, it has been an almighty good thing.

We hear a great deal about "having money to burn," but in the event of war the opportunity will be afforded of seeing the conflagration in complete working order.

The weather for the past few days is but a fair sample of the way the nation feels toward Spain. Hot is no name for both the climate and the incensed populace.

The biggest trouble that confronts Uncle Sam is to find some place for all the boys to get in that are itching for a shot at the Spanish assassins.

It begins to look as if there might soon be some occasion to revise the old refrain to "Three cheers for the Red, White, Blue and Gray."

Gen. Miles may be a trifle finicky about his uniform, but if there be any who think he will not fight, let them look up his army record.

Gen. Lee says that Spanish officials blew up the Maine. That settles it—Gen. Lee's word with the American people is as good as his bond.

It is one of the misfortunes of humanity that even our greatest men have to be dead about ten years before they become really great.

Just now the country is having the strain of war, without any war. It is time, it would seem, for Luke to shoot or give up the gun.

Weyer has found a friend in the San Francisco Post, and such a friend! One more like that and the butcher would be undone.

"Sagasta does not take exceptions to the message." Of course not. He is in the position of the man who just fairly hankers for crow.

Uncle Sam is just now using paint and powder like a regular girl. But it is on the rare old fellow's warships—not otherwise.

Now that there seems to be an opportunity to wade, Bloody Bridges Waite appears to have gotten entirely out of the notion.

A good many seeds of discontent are being distributed now-a-days, but they do not come from the Agricultural Department.

Still not a word from the Universal Peace Congress. But perhaps its president has neglected to call an extra session.

Spain will be sure of having one thing left after the "cruel war is over," and that is a vast fund of experience.

Don Carlos very considerably "holds aloof." Good thing, Charley, for the aloofing business. Keep it up!

The call is "To arms!" although they haven't quite got onto the key yet back there in Washington.

Congress also has its "too much Johnson," as well as too many other possums to the gallery.

The people on the bleachers are waiting for the Congressional umpire to yell "Play ball!"

If the fool-killer knew his business there would be no such thing as a Mr. Lentz of Ohio.

A more matter of a million men have already written to the War Department tendering their services as

volunteers. Spain, translate and paste the list in your dilapidated old hat!

The lines are closing up, and the marching, if you will but note, is particularly splendid.

War comes high, but the government knows where to get the money to pay for it.

Spanish dignity just now has the appearance of being infested with moths.

Ladies and gentlemen, keep your seats. Hell will pop in a few minutes.

SINEWS OF WAR.

Uncle Sam's Resources Fully Equal to the Increasing Conflict.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Where and how the money for the coming war can best be obtained is now the question that the financiers are discussing, not in any anxious spirit, but calmly and considerably, in the hope of making the burdens on the people as light as possible.

A treasury statement just issued shows that there is now in circulation in the United States the enormous sum of \$1,758,658,645, more than ever before in the history of the United States. More than this, gold, which is still the world's money, has been steadily increasing, despite all the war talk, at the rate of nearly a million dollars a day, while the total increase in the currency since this time last year is nearly all in gold. There is, however, gold in circulation today worth \$225,000,000 in gold in the treasury, including the gold reserve.

Whether the necessary money is to be raised by popular subscription or by taxation or by both, it will unquestionably come from the United States. The tax on tobacco \$30,000,000, and that on spirits \$30,000,000. Probably the beer and tobacco taxes may be doubled and that on spirits increased somewhat. To double that last would probably result in a decrease in the revenue, the tax now being nearly as high as the commodities. Further, the articles are expected to produce \$250,000,000 a year. This money would not be taken out of the country, but would filter back into the channels of trade and stimulate all industries.

Contrast this condition with that in 1862. Then the money in circulation was only about \$500,000,000, less than one-fifth of what it is today. Further, the Comptroller's report shows that the individual deposits in national banks were greater than ever before, so that the people are better able to respond to a call than ever before.

So far, about four-fifths of the \$50,000,000 of the new currency issued by the President has been expended, some \$28,000,000 of it by the navy and \$15,000,000 by the War Department. Following are the expenditures:

For the navy:
 Guns, ammunition, torpedoes, \$7,000,000
 Ships bought abroad, 4,000,000
 Ships bought at home, 1,800,000
 Coal, 3,000,000
 Repairs, 2,200,000
 Miscellaneous, 2,000,000

For the army:
 Fortifications, \$4,500,000
 Torpedoes, 1,500,000
 Ammunition, 4,000,000
 Transportation, 1,500,000
 Miscellaneous, 2,100,000

Grand total, \$40,800,000.
 War seems to be an expensive amusement.

MARRIOTT.

THE DRAGON OF THE SEAS.

They say the Spanish ships are out to seize the Spanish main; Reach down the volume, boy, and read the story of our main.

How, when the Spaniard had the might, He drenched the earth, like rain, With human blood, and made it death To sail the Spanish main.

With torch and steel, with stake and rack, He trampled out all life, Until Queen Bees her leaves slip, And let her sea-dogs loose.

God! how they sprang! And how they tore! The Greenvellys, Hawkins, Drake! Remember, boys, that your great-grandfathers made the Spaniards quake.

They sprang, like lions, for their prey, Straight for the throat, amain! By twos, by scores, wherever they caught They fought the ships of Spain.

When Spain, in dark Ulloa's bay, Broke double-plighted faith, Bold Hawkins fought his way through fire For great Elizabeth.

A bitter malt Spain brewed that day! She drained it to the lees; Her faithless guns that morn'g awoke The Dragon of the Seas.

From sea to sea he ravaged far, A scourge with flaming breath—Where'er Spanish sails he saw, Sailed Francis Drake and Death.

No port was safe against his ire, Secure no further shore; The fairest day of sank in fire Before the Dragon's roar.

He made 't Atlantic surges red, Clerk to be a resident of Spain; Piled Spanish decks with Spanish dead, The noblest of Castile.

From Del Fuero's beetling coast To sleeky Hibernia, He hounded down the Spanish host, And swept the flaming seas.

He fought till on Spain's inmost lakes Mid orange bowers set, La Mancha's daughters feared to sail, And they the Dragon met.

King Philip, of his raven rett, As forfeit claimed his head; The great queen laughed his wrath to scorn, And knighted Drake instead.

And gave him ships and sent him forth To clear the Spanish seas; For England and for England's brood, And sink the fleets of Spain.

And well he wrought his mighty work, Till on that fatal day, He met his only conqueror, In Nombre Dios Bay.

There, in his shotted hammock swung, Amid the surges' sweep, He waits the lookout's signal Across the quiet deep.

And dreams of dark Ulloa's Bay And Spanish treachery; And how he tracked Magellan far Across the unknown sea.

But if Spain fires a single shot Upon the Spanish main, She'll come to deem the Dragon dead, Has waked to life again.

—(Thomas Nelson Page in Washington Post.)

LAND CASES DECIDED.

Secretary of the Interior Dismisses the Appeal of the Peacock Heirs.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Secretary of the Interior today rendered a decision in the contested land case of Charles T. Abernethy, against the heirs of Walter L. Peacock. The land in dispute is in the Sacramento district of California.

The heirs of Walter L. Peacock appealed from a decision rendered by the Commissioner of the General Land Office on June 27, 1896, affirming the decision of the local land office and holding for cancellation of Peacock's entry. The appeal is dismissed.

POLITICS.

There has been much speculation as to the true significance of Milton S. Greene's persistent efforts to boom U. S. Grant, Jr., for Senator. The public is weary to fill the role of king-maker, unaided, and his close personal relations to Senator Perkins naturally suggested that the latter was the real instigator of the movement. Some claimers were given out, but they were generally received with a large allowance of salt. Meantime, Greene's missionary work was vigorously pushed. He showed himself an adept in the usual methods of political advertising, and his protégé was started on a tour of the State.

It cannot be said that Grant has aroused any degree of enthusiasm as yet. While he is undoubtedly a man of good character, respectability and townsmanship, he has achieved no important public act, nor has he shown himself possessed of those qualifications that a United States Senator should have. That he is the son of a great father is by no means enough. Nor is it a sufficient argument that he has at his command ample means to maintain the Senatorial race, and to maintain in the event of his election, such a social standing at Washington as befits a Senator from California.

The suggestion has been freely made that Senator Perkins would strongly prefer to have the next Senator come from the south, for the reason that this would materially enhance Senator Perkins' chances of a reelection when his term expires four years hence. If a northern man were chosen at this time, Senator Perkins would certainly demand Senator four years later, and the demand could scarcely be ignored.

Furthermore, it is a matter of gossip that Senator Perkins is by no means so friendly to Bull's candidacy as the friends of the latter have been led to believe. Many of Bull's friends privately admit that they are not so much reached by his high-water mark, and they incline to the belief that he has shown the full strength of his hand. They have been seriously disturbed by the Grant-Greene campaign, realizing that it threatened a material defection from the Bull ranks. Indeed, Grant is claiming that he is sure of the support of four counties in Southern California.

While Bull undoubtedly rendered service to Senator Perkins in the latter's fight for reelection, the Senator probably takes the ground, in his cold-blooded way, that the debt has been fully paid. Bull has since made several small requests of Senator Perkins, and they have been granted. Any further demands on Bull's part might be considered as in the nature of a political or private over-draft.

It was rumored that the visit of Billy Hamilton, who is now in the city, had been bearing upon the political situation, and the theory was advanced that he had come to help in Bull's fight. But Hamilton insists that his visit has nothing to do with politics, and that he came merely because of the ill health of his son, who accompanies him.

While all this gossip is going the rounds, it may be well to remember that if Southern California is to have the next Senator, the people will have something to say as to his selection.

It is increasingly obvious that the present county officials who are expected to be renominated will encounter very strong opposition. It is safe to say that the majority of them, at least, will be disappointed. In the country, especially, the opposition to giving the office of County Clerk, County Auditor, County Assessor, and County Treasurer a second four-year term is pronounced. The country districts appear to be preparing for a general advance upon the hill, and any opposition expected to successfully withstand the onslaught must commence building abutts and be well entrenched.

While the city will outnumber the country in the next Republican County Convention, there is a general feeling that the distribution of offices must be a fair one and that the country must receive its full proportion. The most conspicuous county candidates as yet in the field are Jim Reeves of Downey, who seeks the nomination for District Attorney, and Barnes of Pomona, who is a candidate for County Recorder. If Barnes gets the solid support of the Pomona delegation, as now seems probable, he can count upon support from other country districts, and will be a formidable candidate.

Reeves is also a strong candidate in the race for the District Attorneyship. In any combination of the county districts, he will probably be expected to successfully withstand the onslaught must commence building abutts and be well entrenched.

At present his strongest competitor is R. A. Ling of the First Ward, who is making an energetic campaign. If Oliver is also an avowed candidate, but while he has some friends, the impression prevails that he will be more eligible when he has served a longer apprenticeship in the party and in his profession.

Several of the city candidates for county offices have advanced the proposition that County Clerk and County Auditor be regarded as a country candidate in the next convention, despite the fact that he has lived in the city for the past four years. They argue that the lived in Whittier when nominated in 1894, and that he moved into Los Angeles only because the law compelled him to do so. Newlin himself declares, however, that he has made his home in the city and expects to remain here, and therefore a city candidate. The question is of interest in determining the distribution of nominations between city and country, and its importance is entirely dependent upon the strength of Newlin's candidacy. As yet no other candidate has made an active fight against him, while he has discharged the duties of his office efficiently, he has no claim upon a renomination. He has some following in the country, but it is not strong.

He is a kinsman of that discredited ex-boss, Harvey Lindley. There are several county officials whose record will aid them strongly in their efforts to secure a renomination, though it is still a question whether any argument of this character will be sufficient to overcome the opposition of a second four-year term. County Auditor Bicknell is an apt illustration. His conduct of his office has won strong commendation. The work of the department has been conducted in a businesslike manner and has been free from all suggestions of political influence.

But these are not the only considerations in a county convention. Col. Albert de Leur has declared himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congressman in the Sixth District. He is a man of experience and affairs. A good campaigner, and a seasoned Republican.

E. A. Forrester, who has been mentioned by some of his friends as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Assemblyman in the Seventy-fifth District, has said that he will not under any circumstances run for that or any other office.

W. M. Garland emphatically denies the statement published in an afternoon paper that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Assemblyman in the Seventy-fifth District. He says that he will not under any circumstances run for that or any other office.

The Democrats of the Eighth Ward have been invited by M. C. Fordham to make him their candidate for the Board of Education.

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The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, April 13.—(Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.) At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.96; at 5 p.m., 29.87. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 72 deg. and 87 deg. Relative humidity, 6 a.m., 12 per cent.; 5 p.m., 11 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity 5 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity 10 miles. Maximum temperature, 89 deg.; minimum temperature, 52 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles 72 San Francisco 61

San Diego 55 Portland 54

Weather Conditions.—The pressure has fallen generally west of the Missouri River, but it is high over the plateau regions and low in the southwestern portion of the United States. Warmer weather prevails from the Rocky Mountain slope to the Pacific Coast except in California from Point Conception northward. A marked rise has occurred in temperature at Los Angeles in the past twenty-four hours, the change since yesterday morning being 18 deg.

Forecast.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Fair, cooler weather to-night and Thursday.

WEATHER FORECAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—For Southern California: Cloudy, cooler Monday, fresh westerly wind; fog in the morning along the coast.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

That hot neither reached Los Angeles yesterday all right, and the general consensus of opinion is that the early delicious fruit was quite excusable for riding itself of a miserable existence rather than face such a furnace blast.

Beer drinkers are now called upon to sacrifice themselves for their country by absorbing all the schooners they can hold. Now is the time for Los Angeles to rush to the front and show what it can do to increase the internal revenue war tax.

Talk about heat! Los Angeles may imagine she is a warm spot on the map, but Sacramento can distance her every time. Up in a tule basin near there a train was derailed the other day because the heat had expanded the rails on a trestle all out of shape.

As though frost, drouth, winds and rumors of war were not enough to hold even California for awhile, a new scale has smuggled itself in from Mexico on a consignment of limes. The only comfort is that the newcomer is the latest variety of scale, never before seen on this side of the line.

San José is not the only claw on the California bear when it comes to owning women who know how to make things hot for their enemies. An energetic Stockton lady has just evened accounts with a man who had insinuated that her credit was not good by giving him a bath of scalding water as he passed her door.

San Francisco hardly knows where she is at in the matter of the striking printers. Both sides claim the victory, but the failure of the attempted boycott and the cheerful determination of the employees to hold out with what loyal men they have left makes the prospect ahead of the union look rather shadowy.

The fight for Kings River water waxes hotter, and litigation is seconded by threats and even personal encounters. Some inspired idiot has even started the rumor that the big dam near Oatville is to be blown up, a proceeding which would effectually dry all the ditches for the rest of the year. A little of the deliberate spirit which characterizes proceedings at Washington might well prevail in this thirteenth corner of the San Joaquin Valley.

FIESTA NOTES.

Complete List of the Queen's Court.

Despite the interests that are just at present diverting attention from fiesta preparations, everything is progressing as well as could be expected. The Committee on Sports is well pleased with the progress being made, and the doctors' and gentlemen's driving races are filling so well that it has been determined to divide them into trotting and pacing races. The committee is also considering the advisability of classifying the horses, as this will insure better racing and make the chances more even. There have been two entries for each of the relay races, which in themselves will assure a big crowd. In the Darktown races there have been seven entries.

The full list of the Queen's maids of honor is as follows: Mrs. L. A. Sale, Misses Kate Landt, Mamie Prentiss, Jessie Bonnell, Genevieve Smith, Mary Colchick, Julia Winston, Bertha Crouch, Fannie Layne, Florence Jones, Maud Newell, Ione Parsons, Luella Daniels, Irene Stephens, Beatrice Chandler, Mary Babcock and Rose Meyer.

Sneak Thief Arrested.

Last night Detectives Plummer, Armitage and Hawley rounded up and arrested Thomas Hines, a young man who is a nomad so far as place of residence is concerned, but who has given the police no end of trouble for the past year. Hines is a sneak thief and burglar. None of his many jobs have amounted to great money loss to the victims, but he has kept busy, and hardly a week has gone by that he has not entered a house and stolen something. The theft which caused Hines' downfall this time was that of a mandolin stolen from a residence on South Hill street between Third and Fourth. It is a clear case of burglary, and the detectives are satisfied that Hines can be sent to the penitentiary where he belongs. About nine months ago, Detective Hawley caught Hines with a number of stolen bicycles, which he had taken apart and had packed ready for shipment. He managed to escape State's prison on a charge of grand larceny, but was convicted of petty larceny, and this will now be placed against him as a prior conviction.

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Dr. Gordon's Sanitarium, 514 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

HAY FROM KANSAS.

We anticipated the drought here, and several weeks ago ordered a large consignment of timothy hay. The first of it will commence to arrive this week. Place your orders for ton lots now, before the advance in price which we will have to make soon. Special prices to the trade in carload lots. Los Angeles Hay, Storage and Milling Company, corner Third street and Central avenue. Tel. main 1306.

APPROPRIATE presents for eastern friends. Some plumes or a feather boa from the South Pasadena Ostich Farm. Useful California souvenirs.

RAND & McNALLY's official map of Alaska with cover for 25 cents at the Times counting room, or mailed to any address for the same price.

Events in Society.

Mrs. John E. Plater entertained at luncheon at her apartments in the Baker Block in honor of Mrs. Arthur Brown of Oakland and Mrs. Stevens of Buffalo. The other guests were Misses Alfred Solano, John F. Francis, Jaro von Schmidt, Ozro W. Childs, Earl B. Miller, E. T. Earl, J. G. Mossin, Dan McFarland and Dwight Whiting. The table was charmingly decorated with pink sweet peas, maidenhair and pink satin ribbons, and the place cards bore artistic Easter designs.

Mrs. James Winston gave an Easter party yesterday afternoon at her residence on West Seventh street to a number of the very youngest set. Four hundred gaily-decorated eggs were hidden about the grounds, and the hunt for them resulted in the girl's first prize, a fancy basket filled with bonbons, being won by little Miss Barham; the second, a large egg-shaped bonbonniere, by little Miss Hicks, and the boy's, a cane with a rabbit head, by Master MacGowan. The drawing-rooms were decorated with fresh peas, carnations and jonquils, and in the dining-room, where the luncheon was served, the table was very handsomely decorated. The centerpiece was a golden chariot decorated with bridal wreath and occupied by a beautiful doll arrayed in the smartest of costumes, a driving, a six-in-hand of white rabbits, the reins being in the hands of a white satin ribbon. The table was strewn with maidenhair, and there those who were there were the little Misses Eleanor Banning, Elizabeth Hicks, Emeline Childs, Helen Barham, Daphne Drake, Marguerite and Carolina Winston, Louise, Marian and Rosario Winston; Masters Hancock and George Banning, Hillard MacGowan, Jack Winston, Harrell Fleischman and James Winston, Jr.

The Ruskin Art Club meeting yesterday morning was the first of a series devoted to famous art galleries, and was led by Mrs. N. S. Drane and Mrs. Henry Henderson. The National Gallery at London was described by Misses Wadleigh, Davis and Garret. Miss Echo Allen read a paper on the "National Portrait Gallery." Mrs. Cecil White described the new National Gallery of British art, which opened in London last year. Miss Milner spoke of the paintings in South Kensington. Mrs. J. Washburn of the Grosvenor Gallery. An unusually large collection of photographs was shown, and the attendance was large.

An informal progressive hearts party was given last evening by Miss Morgan and Robert Morgan at their home on South Flower street. The games were followed by music and supper. The lady's prize, silver paper knife and a silver candlestick, were won by Miss Godfrey and Miss Ham-bright, and the gentleman's, a silver fruit knife and a china shoe, by Messrs. Munday and Ed. Young. The guests were:

Madames—Newton Moore, William Young, Taylor, Misses—Benz, Mabel Godfrey, Young, Victoria Ellis, Hambright, McLean, Ruth Pickering, Pearson, Anna Jenkins, Moore, Newton Moore, Taylor, William Young, Ed Young, Carl Benz, Gibson, Walter Munday.

The wedding of Miss Ada Beale and F. G. Miller of Rockford, Ill., took place at the residence of Mrs. H. W. Tebbetts on Grand avenue Tuesday. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. S. Pitman, at 10 o'clock, and was followed by a luncheon. In the parlor, where the bride party gathered, was a canopy of smilax and orange blossoms and decorations of roses and sweet peas. Roses and smilax were arranged about the back parlor, the mantel being banked with roses and the fireplace massed with callas. In the dining-room the table was decorated with a large centerpiece of white sweet peas, and the cloth was strewn with white roses and smilax. After a short trip to Coronado Mr. and Mrs. Miller will reside at Phoenix, Ariz.

One of the prettiest of the spring weddings was that of Miss Ella Claudia Grupe and Charles Albert Wheat, Monday evening, at the home of the bride's parents, on Commonwealth avenue and First street. The march from "Lohengrin" was played as the bride party entered, and during the ceremony "Oh, Promise Me" was sung by Miss Carrie Wheat. The bride was gown in mouseline de sole over white satin, adorned with a cluster of white sweet peas and maidenhair ferns. The maid of honor, Miss Helen Wooster, was gown in white lace over green tulle, garnished with maidenhair. Walter R. Wheat assisted as best man. The rooms were handsomely decorated, the bride party standing beneath an arch of white roses and ferns, caught here and there with white ribbons. Festoons of smilax and orange blossoms were suspended from the chandeliers to the corners, and the back parlor was decorated with mustard and Gold of Ophir roses. The bride and groom left immediately for San Rafael, where Mr. Wheat is connected with the Seiberne school.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Miss Workman of Boyle avenue entertained four sisters, her former teachers at Ramona Convent, at luncheon yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Parke of West Seventh street will entertain the Bonnie Brae Club on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter James have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Dora G. James, to Charles M. Clark, on Wednesday evening, April 20, at their residence on Constance street.

The Aristo Club will give a social on Thursday evening, April 21, at Wood's Hall.

The Easter sale will be given under the auspices of the Women's Guild for the benefit of St. Paul's parish, at the residence of Mrs. H. J. Woodlcott, No. 1006 South Hope street, today, from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Mrs. May Irving Coleman and Mrs. Mark R. Wright of New York City, who have been staying at the Van Nuys, left last evening for a two-weeks' trip to the Yosemite. Upon their return Mrs. Coleman will call a meeting of former pupils of the Mary Baldwin Seminary, Stanton, Va., in this vicinity, for the purpose of forming an alumni association. Mrs. Coleman holds a position of the president at large, and the association has for its special purpose the furnishing of scholarships for girls all over the country.

Mrs. James D. Cook and Miss Laura Cook of Chicago are the guests of Mrs. J. J. Akin for two weeks.

Mathers Senna "M." guaranteed cure for constipation.—Adv.

On and after April 1, 1898, the Main street and Agricultural Park Company will run additional cars as follows: Leave Agricultural Park for Temple Block at 11:55 a.m., 12:12 and 12:30 a.m. Leave Temple Block for Agricultural Park at 12:20, 12:40 and 1 o'clock a.m.

W. J. BODRICK, President.

Silverwood TO ARMS!

There is one member of the Seventh Regiment who got a little hasty. He is a member in good standing, and also stands well in the regard of a certain taxen-haired young lady. She is rather small, but what she lacks in size she makes up in enthusiasm. She has become very warlike since the Cuban news got warm, and the other evening she was all excitement, and announced to the young soldier, who was calling on her for the second time last week (this was Monday evening): "I tell you it makes my blood boil to think of the way those Spaniards have treated the poor Cubans. I'd like to take a gun and go to war myself. I'd show 'em, I'd never stop shooting until the last Cuban was free. To arms! To arms!" she shouted, as her excitement got the better of her. And the young soldier furnished them. Furnished what? TWO ARMS, of course.

Los Angeles is quite a place now. You can get most anything you want if you ask for it in the right way, although there's seldom use for yelling. We wanted to do a hat business. We bought an extensive line of fine hats, squeezed out enough room for them, cut down the profits close, went about it quietly to let you know it, and lo! we've done a splendid business from the start. If some stores had as good hats as ours for \$1.50 they'd have yelled right out loud; but a "removal" or a "disolution" or a "mark-down" sale.

See our straw hats.

Silverwood

Hawaiian Literature.

Hawaii, Our New Possessions; by John R. Musick. Price.....\$4.00
Six Months in the Sandwich Islands; by Isabella Bird Bishop. Price.....\$2.25
Hawaii's Story; by Hawaii's Queen, Liliuokalani. Price.....\$2.00
"Aloha"; by G. L. Chaney; Price.....\$1.50

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Cured—3 to 5 Days.

and you don't pay till you say you're cured. It's scientific—simple—just helping nature do her work—without pain or harm or any one knowing it. If you have a life left there is hope. You may wait too long.

Dr. J. S. Brown,
Sanitarium - 821-23 S. Broadway.

Our assortment of musical instruments is by far the most complete in the city. A full line of high grades as well as the more moderate priced are shown. Prospective buyers should look over the lines before deciding.

Southern California Music Co. 216-218 W. 8d. Bradbury Bldg.

Don't pay \$5 a dozen for Cabinet Photos when you can get the very same style and finish here for

\$2.50 DOZ.

Scholl

GROUND FLOOR GALLERY.

317 W. Third Street.

At 101 and Unity Church.

Early Glimpses of Summer Millinery.

Have you bought your summer hat yet? We have a beautiful line of them as low as 25 cents. Our Trimmed Hat stock is ready for you to study—the prices have all been reduced away down to almost half what they were before Easter. x x x

Eclipse Millinery,
337 S. Spring St.
Between Third and Fourth.

STRICTLY RELIABLE!

J. J. Marshall 245 S. Spring

Optician, Established 1888

LEADING ESTABLISHMENT

On and after April 1, 1898, the Main street and Agricultural Park Company will run additional cars as follows: Leave Agricultural Park for Temple Block at 11:55 a.m., 12:12 and 12:30 a.m. Leave Temple Block for Agricultural Park at 12:20, 12:40 and 1 o'clock a.m.

W. J. BODRICK, President.

DRS. SHORES

Cure Catarrh and all Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases.

345 S. Main Street.

Consultation Free.

Cheapest Store on Earth.

Send for Catalogue.

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BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE.

J. W. ROBINSON CO.
239 Broadway. Telephone 904.
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS.

PARASOLS

CARRIAGE SHADES AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
EXTRAORDINARY DUPLICATE SALE FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

50 and 33 1/2 per cent. off regular prices.

A special purchase of these goods has arrived just at a time when most needed. Three hundred pieces of the newest and brightest designs, patent detachable handles in all the new woods. Many of them, duplicates of our present stock, are placed on sale today at prices that do not

COVER THE COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

Ladies' Coaching Shades and Pattern Parasols.

\$1.00 White China Silk Shades Sale Price 50c
\$1.50 White China Silk Parasols Sale Price 75c
\$2.00 White and Colored Silk Parasols Sale Price \$1.00
\$2.50 White and Colored Silk Parasols Sale Price \$1.25
\$3.00 China and Taffeta Silk Parasols Sale Price \$1.50

\$4.00 Colored Silk Coaching Shades Sale Price \$2.00
\$4.00 Silk, Chiffon Trimmed Parasols Sale Price \$2.00
\$4.00 Chiffon and Ribbon Trimmed Sale Price \$2.00
\$4.50 Silk, Ruffles and Ribbon Trimmed Sale Price \$2.25
\$3.50 Plaid Silk Coaching Shades Sale Price \$1.75

Ladies' Black Ruffled Gloria Silk 22-in. Parasols
\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, Sale Price 75c, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25

Elegant assortment of Plaid Taffeta Silk Parasols
\$3.50, \$5.00, \$7.00, Sale Price \$1.75, \$2.50, \$3.50 Each

New designs in Tucked Colored Taffeta Silk Parasols with large bows of Ribbons
\$4.50, \$6.00, \$7.00, Sale Price \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.50 Each.

Paris Pattern Shades, this Season's newest designs, Plain and changeable Taffeta Silk, White and Colored Chiffon and Lace Trimmed.
Regular Price \$3.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$13.50, \$15.00
Sale Price \$4.00, \$4.50, 5.00, \$6.75, \$7.50 Each.

33 1/2 OFF REGULAR PRICES.

50c Black Gloria Silk Umbrellas, Sale Price 35c.
75c Gloria Silk, Paragon Frames, Sale Price 50c.
\$1.00 Gloria Silk Sun Umbrellas, Sale Price 65c.
\$1.25 Black Gloria Silk Umbrellas, Sale Price 75c.
\$1.50 Gloria Silk, Extra Handles, Sale Price \$1.00.
\$2.00 Gloria Silk, Silver Trimmed Handles, Sale Price \$1.25.

\$2.50 Black and Colored Taffeta Silk, Sale Price \$1.50.
\$3.50 Dresden and Fancy Handles, Sale Price \$2.25.
\$3.75 Taffeta Silk, Dresden Handles, Sale Price \$2.50.
\$4.50 Taffeta Silk, Novelty Handles, Sale Price \$3.00.
\$5.00 Heavy All-Silk Serge, Sale Price \$3.50.
\$6.00 Extra Fine All-Silk Serge, Sale Price \$4.00.

H. JEVNE

THIS POINT

Is certain — "You're safe at Jevne's." By "safe" we mean that you can depend upon the integrity of every article purchased in the Jevne store—that the price is as moderate as is consistent with real worth. Let us impress this point indelibly upon your mind.

208-210 South Spring Street, Wilcox Building.

Gas Ranges

Gas Appliances

Instantaneous Water Heaters.

Prices the lowest—Terms the easiest. We esteem it a pleasure to show our assortment and explain their advantages.

LOS ANGELES LIGHTING CO., 457 SOUTH BROADWAY

DON'T JUGGLE...

With your conscience. Don't tell yourself that tomorrow will do as well as today to have a filling inserted in that decaying tooth. Decay works unceasingly—and every postponement means a more expensive and extensive operation when care becomes imperative—besides making the next postponement easier. And there is an end to all things—a last day in which to save the tooth. Tomorrow may be too late.

Dr. M. E. Spinks

SPINKS BLOCK, Cor. Fifth and Hill Tel. Black 1165.

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Between Third and Fourth.

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Newberry's

"We Lead in Quality and Quantity."

Sanitarium Heal Foods...

We are demonstrating in our store this week. Call in and see what delicious food we can show you. Caramel Cereal and Granola served.

At our store, every day in the week, you get a free drink of the famous GLEN ROCK pure mountain spring water. Price 1 gallon for \$1.00.

Cashmere Store Co.
314 & 316 SOUTH SPRING ST.—
REFRIGERATORS.

J. C. Carr Co.

No Better Goods in Los Angeles Than Ours

Melrose Sliced Peaches, lunch size, at.....10c
Melrose Sliced Pine Apple, lunch size, at.....15c
Snow Flake Salmon, lunch size, at.....10c

We have a complete line of these goods, in table fruits, corn and tomatoes. Try them.
PHONE 801 BLACK. 623 SOUTH BROADWAY.

THE GREAT SPECIALISTS FOR MEN

DR. MEYERS & CO.

The physicians of this institution have a great deal to recommend them to men who need the services of doctors who make rapid and permanent cures.

Dr. Meyers & Co. have made a special study of the most complicated ailments of men, including troubles which have been recently contracted, those which have become dangerous by bad treatment and long standing, and partial or complete loss of vital power.

Consultation free at office or by mail. Private book for men only and symptom blanks sent on application. Correspondence solicited. All letters confidential.

Their prices are reasonable and their terms within the reach of all.

No Pay Till Cured

Consultation free at office or by mail.

DR. MEYERS & CO.

(ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.)
218 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES.

Office Hours—9 to 12, 1 to 4 Daily. Evenings, 7 to 8. Sundays, 9 to 11.

Sperry's Flour

IT PLEASES THE MOST CRITICAL

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THE BATTLE.

(CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE)

by banquets and champagne by the Spanish officers in Cuba? Mr. Lodge, Mr. President, I think the Senator from Maine is recalling to me the testimony of Gen. Lee on that point yesterday. They rejoiced in Havana, and they explained the explosion by throwing upon our officers, slandering their character and denying their words. We cannot take money for the dead men of the Maine. There is only one monument to raise over that grave, and that is free Cuba and peace in that island. That is a worthy monument, worthy of men who died under the flag they loved. Died in the cold language of the law.

"In line of duty," among the men who wear our uniform because they think you have not striven to redress the awful slaughter of their comrades. You must maintain the honor of the uniform under which they died. Surely there is no more righteous cause than this for any nation to ask justice. I care but little for the form of our adoption. I am ready to yield my opinions to those above me in Congress. Still more ready am I to defer to the wishes of the Executive who stands and must stand at our head, but I want now to arm that Executive with powers which will enable him in the good province of God to maintain the Cuban and exact justice for the Maine."

Mr. Lindsay followed Mr. Lodge in a stirring speech. He held that unless the independence of the Cuban republic was recognized, the United States by intervening would make itself liable for all the debts for which the revenues of the island are insufficient to pay. On motion of Senator Daniel the Senate adopted a resolution calling for all diplomatic correspondence with Spain, and specifically asking if this government had submitted to Spain a proposition for Cuban independence, and if so, how and under what condition.

HOAR REPEATS LINDSAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Mr. Hoar inquired whether Mr. Lindsay knew of any person of influence who proposed to place the Cuban people under restraint by our armies. In reply Mr. Lindsay read from the President's message that paragraph in which he spoke of placing the Cuban people under restraint by our armies. In reply Mr. Lindsay read from the President's message that paragraph in which he spoke of placing the Cuban people under restraint by our armies.

Mr. Hoar said he did not believe ten men in this country held the opinion which Mr. Lindsay held. He said the United States could no more be held responsible for the debts of Cuba on account of intervening in Cuba than a fireman be held responsible for the mortgage on a house on which he had endeavored to extinguish a fire.

Mr. Lindsay said, in conclusion, that the United States should intervene in behalf of the Cubans by all good faith and national honor. The separation of Spain from Cuba made inevitable by the course of events and by a dispensation of fate.

Mr. Chandler announced that when the Foreign Relations Committee resolution was passed, the House would object to the consideration of any other business until the resolution was disposed of.

After passing a large number of private pension bills, the Senate, at 5:20 p.m., adjourned.

HOUSE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

Democrats Unable to Agree With the Republicans.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs went into session at 10:20 o'clock this morning. Representatives Dinsmore, Clark, Williams and Berry of the Democrats were present. It was expected that a final agreement would be reached, and the committee would report to the House.

At 11:15 o'clock the committee took a recess until 1 o'clock. The Republicans had agreed, and the recess was taken to allow the Democrats to consult the leaders with a view to a unanimous action might be had.

Representative Dinsmore, the leading minority member of the committee, was deputed to get together a number of representatives, Democrats and Populists and silver men, from the floor to consult with them as to their following the policy the majority may adopt.

Representatives McMillan of Tennessee, Sayers of Texas, Cochran and Decker of Missouri of the Democrats, Bell of Ohio, the floor leader of the Democrats, and a long and earnest appeal for united action on the strong party policy was made. The Shafroth of Colorado (silver Rep.) and other Democrats joined in the conference.

At 1:30 o'clock the majority of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to the following joint resolution: "Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof, a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution."

The minority members of the committee agreed to a minority report. The Republican members of the committee awaited the address of the Democratic conference to convene the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. They insisted on an immediate report of their joint resolution, which was debated. The Democratic members withdrew from the committee-room to prepare a report of their own, being unable to agree fully with the conclusions of the Republicans.

The majority report accompanying the resolution was very brief. After giving the various resolutions that were before it, it says the present one is reported as a substitute for them, recommending its adoption and calling attention to the President's last message and the Maine inquiry report in its support.

MINORITY REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The following is the text of the report of the minority members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in support of their resolution for intervention and recognition of the Cuban insurgents:

"We, the undersigned members of the

Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, having considered the message of the President of the United States, which was transmitted to Congress on Monday, April 11, 1898, and on that day referred to said committee, submit the following report to the House of Representatives: "We recommend the following resolutions as a substitute for the resolutions submitted by the majority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

"Resolved, that the United States government hereby recognizes the independence of the republic of Cuba."

"Second, that moved thereto by many considerations of humanity, of interest and of provocation, which are the deliberate mood of our battalions Maine over a submarine mine and its destruction in the harbor of Havana, the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed to employ immediately the land and naval forces of the United States in aiding the republic of Cuba to maintain the independence hereby recognized."

"Third, that the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to extend immediate relief to the starving Cuban people."

In support of the first resolution, guided by motives of humanity and of interest, influenced by divers provocation, and by the subsequent softened mood of our battalions, the Maine, over a submarine mine, its ruthless destruction in the harbor of Havana, the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed to employ immediately the land and naval forces of the United States in aiding the republic of Cuba to maintain the independence hereby recognized."

"For more than a quarter of a century has been in progress in Cuba, destroying our commerce and causing financial loss to our citizens and unprecedented injury to the island among the contending factions. For more than three years the Cuban patriots have struggled for freedom with courage, fortitude and self-sacrifice, and they are now in the hands of the human race. These people are our neighbors, closely connected with us by ties of business and of friendship. The government which they have elected and have modeled their form of government upon ours."

"For more than three years the Spaniards have butchered the people, starved helpless women, children and old men by hundreds of thousands and have placed the island in a state of anarchy and in violation of all the rules of civilized warfare. These acts of barbarous cruelty have filled the American people with horror, and they are practically unanimous in favor of recognizing the independence of the government established by that brave and heroic people."

"The expenditure of so much treasure and so much blood, and our people will be satisfied with nothing less. The government which they have elected and have modeled their form of government upon ours."

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\$300,000 for the improvement of the naval reserve.

AUXILIARY NAVAL FORCE.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senator Hale has introduced a joint resolution at the instance of the Navy Department providing for an auxiliary naval force for coast defense, to be enrolled in such numbers as the President may direct and to serve for one year. The resolution provides for officers of the force to be selected from merchant vessels.

DISCUSSING THE MESSAGE.

Spanish Newspapers Resent the Conclusions of the President.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

MADRID, April 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Imparcial (Independent) takes the President's message for aid, and suggests that it suppresses the truth, and turns disdainfully away appealing to the government to "unite all Spaniards by bold action."

Continuing, the Imparcial says: "The Ministers must see that each act of weakness will beget a fresh American insult. McKinley scarcely notices the insult, except to let the insurgents that should be the target of our intervention will follow. In other words, 'don't yield.' Let Spain send her fleet to Cuba. Let the truth be known, and so soon as it is known the insurgents will surrender. Honor and common sense demand that course."

El Correo, the organ of Señor Sagasta, says: "The Secretary of State, in his unfavorable judgment upon President McKinley's message, and public opinion has received the document with surprise and indignation. Indignation is caused by the clause referring to intervention and by the hypocritical lamentation over Cuban misfortune."

El Epoca (Conservative) says that a reading of the message reveals the fact that "while originally written in a warlike tone, it is subsequently softened down." The paper considers that the Spanish government has done much to assist President McKinley in a difficult position with the general public. El Epoca, prove President McKinley's position and it is still doubtful whether he will succeed in rolling the warlike elements in America.

El Herald de Madrid (Independent) says: "The message has removed the mask America has worn too long. It shows all diplomats and all leaving Spain face to face with her true enemy, the author of the war, who has taken advantage of the honesty of Spanish diplomats, despoiled of their honesty, despised her, and will pay dearly for the blunder as Napoleon paid for his. The people's judgment of the situation is more just than that of the government, and hence have come the public manifestations in the streets. It is to be hoped, however, the people will not weaken the hands of the government at the present critical moment. Only two courses are open: Either to close Spain's history in the New World, fleeing ignominy and with a judicial department and with a judicial department, or to leave arms the decision of the quarrel. Last night's official note leads to the belief that the government favors the latter alternative, which is in harmony with the national sentiment."

A fresh report is current that Carril, Ramon, the Secretary of State, has telegraphed the Madrid government an assurance that peace between Spain and the United States will not be disturbed.

SUPPORTING THE PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

LONDON, April 13.—The Daily News says: "The true meaning of President McKinley's action cannot be mistaken. If he were opposed to war he would not have written such a message. He has been most unfairly attacked for an alleged abdication of his power. The fact is, he has done the utmost he could to avoid war, and he did not make the American Constitution, which entrusts a war declaration to Congress."

The Daily Chronicle, which similarly defends President McKinley, says that "The Times, with the accustomed fatuity of its treatment of American affairs, makes against him, and adds, 'he is not believed in by his best statesmen and shrewdest financiers cannot control.'"

The Daily Mail says: "The war will not be child's play. There will be tragedies on the seas, but there will be worse tragedies in Cuba, where the war will be a cruel and bloody one. The Daily Mail says: 'The war will not be child's play. There will be tragedies on the seas, but there will be worse tragedies in Cuba, where the war will be a cruel and bloody one.'"

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Questions of Law.

[This department is edited by J. C. Welles, author of "Les Adjudicators," "Questions of Law and Fact," "Separate Property of Married Women," "Jurisdiction of Courts," etc. All questions of general public interest will be answered by him in this column. Others will be answered by mail, without charge, if stamp is inclosed for reply.]

T. M. R. A person who takes a deed to land not in good faith, believing that the grantor has title to the land but for the express purpose of asserting a claim to the land, cannot invoke the color of title, cannot invoke the deed, and under color of title given by a deed has constructive possession to the extent of its boundaries. Thus, if a person, in lack of money, takes a deed, so that possession under it for a sufficient length of time will perfect title under the statute of limitations.

M. R. D. (1.) Parol evidence will be allowed to interpret the powers conferred by a power of attorney, but not to vary the substance of the instrument or conferring other powers not enumerated.

(2.) An agent or attorney cannot, in the exercise of power delegated, bind his principal by a contract, made on the side of it, but he may perform such subordinate acts as are usually incident to or necessary to effectuate the object expressed.

(3.) A power "to attend to all business affairs appertaining to real or personal estate" is too indefinite to sustain a transfer of real estate, and especially real estate acquired long subsequent to the date of the power.

D. U. A. The admissions of an agent are not always binding on the principal even when made in regard to the business under his charge. Admissions of an agent which refer to the sale of the principal, even though made in explanation of an act previously done by him while in the exercise of his agency, do not bind the principal. The principal, in such a case, is bound by reference to a transaction with which he was not connected. The declarations of an agent as to a transaction in the course of his agency depending at the very time of the declaration.

A. M. T. An alteration made in a document after it is signed is made innocently, if made to conform to the intention of the parties.

L. T. O. Before the discovery of the gold mines in California was exclusively a grazing country. Its only wealth existed in vast herds of cattle which were pastured exclusively on uncultivated lands. The custom continued to prevail after the acquisition of the Territory by the United States; and has been, in various instances, recognized by the Legislature.

L. T. R. Dogs are property for the malicious destruction or injury of which an action for damages will lie.

D. M. O. One is not liable for representing that a horse is gentle, unless he knew the representation was untrue, or had no reasonable ground to believe it to be true, nor unless it was made for the purpose of inducing another to act as he did. Mistaken representations of the usual kind are no ground for recovering damages.

L. T. O. A man cannot escape from the obligation of a contract by assigning his interest in the contract; unless the other party consents to a novation.

T. M. R. From domestic service rendered by the wife of one partner, all living in the same house, the law does not imply a contract to pay for the service.

A. D. P. Where goods are wrongfully taken, the owner is bound to the goods and sue for the value of the goods as goods sold and delivered.

C. A. R. An attaching creditor can acquire no greater right than the debtor has at the time property is attached; and if the property is in such a situation that the creditor has lost his power over it or he has lost yet acquired such interest in it or power over it as to permit him to dispose of it adversely to others, it cannot be attached by him.

And so to attach tangible property or garnish a credit, it is essential that the property or credit exists; and if, for some time, it is to be retained in the hands of the debtor, the creditor must acquire a lien by his own neglect in not recording his mortgage before the property was attached.

L. T. D. An attorney when acting for a client is bound to the client with scrupulous good faith. Even where the attorney purchases the subject of the suit, the client may, at will, set aside the purchase, and the attorney shows by clear and conclusive proof that no advantage was taken, that everything was explained to the client, and that the price was fair and reasonable.

O. S. An insolvent act must receive a reasonable construction in order to effectuate its object and promote justice; and it must be regarded as designed to protect the creditors of the insolvent and not to give advantage to their detriment. To a mortgagee of personal property who had failed to acquire a lien by his own neglect in not recording his mortgage before the property was attached.

D. T. D. Where a deposit is made by a person professing to act as an agent for a disclosed principal, the bank cannot assume that the principal is a fictitious person; and if it does so it will be at its own peril.

L. M. One who writes his name upon the back of a non-negotiable promissory note to give it credit is a guarantor of the principal, and is liable for payment of the note on the default of the principal, without any previous demand or notice. And not mere delay of payment, or the fact that the principal or to enforce any other remedy, will release him from liability. However, it was formerly held by the Supreme Court that the guarantor is entitled to notice of non-payment of the note. There is a marked difference between a guarantor and an endorser.

D. N. Where there is a conflict between the surveyed exterior boundaries of a Mexican grant and a subsequent government survey, the grant survey must prevail.

T. L. P. A mountain or range of mountains may be a definite boundary of land.

D. T. A. A written contract for the erection of a building for a price exceeding \$100 must be recorded. If it is not it is void for all purposes, and will not be admitted in evidence to prove the value of the labor done and

the materials furnished in the erection of the building in an action to recover their reasonable value.

L. T. R. The owner of goods stolen from a carrier may, either demand the value of the property thus lost or wait until the property is recovered and demand the property itself.

M. N. Rights in property acquired by contract valid in the place where made will be protected in California.

D. C. When the conquest or cession of foreign territory the laws of the foreign sovereign prevail until they are abolished or superseded by other enacted by the new sovereignty.

T. O. A. 1. Each State is supreme within its own sphere as an independent sovereign, and a contempt of court, hardly so in reality. 2. Every constitutional provision is self-executing to this extent that everything done in violation of it is void. Constitutional provisions which are prohibitory in their language are self-executing, requiring no legislative action to give them affirmative force.

D. M. A. The publication in a newspaper of a true report of the testimony of witnesses is not a contempt of court, although the court has ordered that no publication be made of such testimony; because such publication cannot be said to tend to embarrass the administration of justice; and an order punishing the editor or publisher on account of such report will be annulled on certiorari.

G. K. writes: A wife owning separate property and having three children made a California will bequeathing to each child an equal share of the property. A fourth child to be born at my first approaching annunciation (three months later than the date of the will). The remainder of the property was to be divided among the four children, and in taking it was subject to all the terms and conditions, just as it would have been as if the children were arms, or as the other children were and are.

The fourth child is bound equally with the other children. Its birth being only three months after the date of the will, it was in esse at the period of such date and was consequently executed de facto. The question of taking it, and in taking it was subject to all the terms and conditions, just as it would have been as if the children were arms, or as the other children were and are.

ADVANCING DESERTS. CAN THEIR MARCH BE STAYED BY MAN? And Can They Be Reclaimed—How Whole Peoples Have Been Driven From Their Habitat by the Encroachments of the Sand-Go.

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.] The greatest physical problem which confronts the United States is the reclamation of arid land. It is a subject which can attract the attention of the most intelligent of our people, especially as it is an evident fact that unless man can wipe out the deserts, the deserts will in time destroy the continent.

The first problem for us to solve is the forces which join to create a desert. When we now the forces of nature opposed to us, we will be in a better position to provide the means of curing the evil. To find these forces we must turn to astronomy and physical geography rather than to geology. From astronomy we learn that through the friction of the condensation of "world stuff" in the form of nebulae, great heat was generated. So terrific was this heat that all the water on the globe was lost in vapor form. But something like fourteen million years ago the heat so far decreased that a crust began to form upon the earth. In time the waters began to descend, and seas and rivers form. From that time on the earth has continued to radiate heat, the inner temperature consequently steadily decreasing. Thus, a picture of the past. We are not without a picture of the future. The moon, taken originally from the body of the earth, has become a desert. That is a picture of the inevitable future of the earth. But as it has taken fourteen million years, at the least calculation, to bring our earth to its present state of development, the question of future

trend toward death is not threatening the immediate destruction of the race. And yet the hope of the future of the question of rescuing the deserts is more pressing than might be thought.

Recognizing the fact that it is inevitable that the earth will eventually drink in all the water and air on the globe, it is not difficult to realize that some spots on the earth may offer especially favorable conditions for the first manifestation of the death of the world is to come. We find such conditions, in fact, in every desert. We see, moreover, that the tendency to death increases rapidly in the territory about deserts. The great African desert is spreading. In Asia, within historical periods, deserts have spread to include territory formerly very productive. In our own Southwest we have the ruins of great cities where now the same number of people could not maintain life without resort to modern methods for developing water. We know that those people must have been driven from the land by the encroachments of the desert. The topography of the country, in our north winds, bearing their burdens of sand, the manifestation of the greed of the desert for extension. Our little nook of the Southwest, for instance, has already succumbed to the death spot, in all probability, had it not been for the wall of mountains about it. We cannot fail to see the encroachments of the deserts in that wide stretch of country which reaches eastward to the Mississippi River, northward to the Dakotas, westward to the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and southward to the Gulf of Mexico. Much of that vast empire which is not yet to be called desert is rapidly tending in that direction, and we can believe that to be its inevitable fate unless rescued from its present tendency. But the problem is, how can that be done?

It is evident that a dry and barren surface will present no opportunity for the evaporation of water, and without evaporation there can be little rainfall. The topography of the country may be such as to permit little moisture to drift in from the seas, and consequently we have the fact that the deserts are the result of the lack of the supply of rain. The parallel of this assertion is that the greater the supply of moisture the greater will be the supply of rain.

If my theory is correct that deserts are the first manifestation of the death of the world, through the absorption of moisture by the globe, we can expect to find many underground streams in the deserts, and that is just what is being found in innumerable cases. Some of the country is productive of water wells of the country, and the less will be the development of these wells, the moistening of the surface of the earth, the increase of evaporation, the utilization of the water in the soil, and the effect of preventing the unequal drying of the earth, and there will be no death spots until the water of the earth is well-nigh exhausted, and when we reflect on the literal oceans of water, we can see that the death of the earth will be a long time in coming. The earth will drink it all. Meanwhile the rescuing the desert, we can know that the development of the desert toward a better supply of water in the future from natural causes and in neglecting to rescue the desert we are hastening the death of the world. The wind is the malignancy of death.

E. F. HOWE.

Refrigerators—Summer friends— One that will stay with you—be true to you— Does its duty silently but faithfully—always treats you coldly—your best friend though— From \$7.50 and up— Best selection in the city—Have you anything you want to trade for one?

Invalid chairs, baby cabs, sold or rented.

[COAST RECORD.]

RANDSBURG MINERS

ARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH STEALING ORE.

George Calladine, Oliver Lefevre and wife in custody—Warrants out for three others.

TWO TOOK ORE AND SKIPPED.

THEFT TRACED BY GOLD DUST SOLD TO MERCHANTS.

Heat Helps Fruit Crop but Damages New Grain—Factional Republicans in Astoria—Cargoes for Russia.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

RANDBURG, April 13.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] George Calladine and Oliver Lefevre and his wife were arrested today, charged with stealing ore from the Yellow Aster Mining Company. Warrants are out for three other parties, but two of them, Jim Adams and another man, skipped out last night, taking over \$600 with them. These men were all miners working on the Yellow Aster and Tully mines. The ore was very rich, worth as much as \$2 per pound. The officers found a sack of ore in one of the houses searched, the upper portion of which was filled with potatoes and onions. This ore was in packages, just as carried from the mines, and was glittering with gold all over.

Mr. Singleton estimates that they have been losing \$2500 a month for some time past. The theft was traced up, by the wives of some of the men implicated selling gold dust to the merchants; and then Lambert, night watchman of the town, worked up the whole scheme.

It is supposed that quite a number are implicated. George Calladine was the night-shift boss, and was paid \$15 extra last month for supposed vigilance in handling such rich ore. Several more arrests will be made tonight, and the miners are much excited. No bonds have been given yet, and the parties are in custody.

PAKSHAN BRINGS DUST.

One Passenger Alone Has Forty Thousand Dollars With Him.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NANAIMO (B. C.), April 13.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The steamer Pakshan arrived at Union this evening, and has a large number of passengers with thousands of dollars' worth of dust from the Klondike. Ellis of Montana has \$40,000 in dust. The river is now open for navigation.

Up to the time of sailing thirty-four bodies had been recovered from the avalanche.

UNDER JURY RIG.

The Willcott Towed into Port a Sorry Sight.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—At 7 o'clock last night, the steamer Arcat, bound from Coos Bay, sighted the British bark Willcott, under jury rig, ten miles off Duxbury reef. The tug Reliance was immediately dispatched to aid the vessel and succeeded in towing her into port this morning. The Willcott's anchor was dropped off Melges' wharf, where the ship now lies, a sorry sight to mariners.

The Willcott is a seventy-one ton boat from Hilo, for Puget Sound, but she was unable to reach her destination. She was sighted by the British ship Conway in the latter part of February. The Conway reported a vessel in sore distress about eighteen hundred miles west of San Francisco, but owing to extremely heavy weather no assistance could be rendered the ship in trouble.

The Willcott is about as badly damaged as she could be without being rendered a total wreck. She was struck by a hurricane on February 13 and completely dismantled, jury masts were supplied, but the wreckage of rigging and spars trailed over her battered sides when she passed the bar this morning.

ONE LAST EFFORT.

Railroad Commission to Investigate as to Maintenance.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The California State Railroad Commission has decided to make one last effort to regulate the freight and passenger business of the roads doing business in this State. The members of the commission say that if this attempt should prove futile there is no reason why they should continue to exist as a body, as they would be a commission in name only.

The resolution adopted by the commission requires the officers of the Southern Pacific Company and all its leased lines to appear before the Board of Railroad Commissioners May 11. Under this resolution all the roads operating in California will be obliged to appear and give such evidence as the commission requires.

JUDGE OVERTON IS DEAD.

A Wealthy and Influential Pioneer.

Born in Kentucky.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SANTA ROSA, April 13.—Judge A. P. Overton, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens in this county, died at Duncan Springs late tonight. Deceased was the president of the board of trustees of the California Home for the Feeble-Minded, president of the savings bank of this city, director in the San Francisco and North Pacific Coast Railway Company, and in several other financial enterprises. He was born in Kentucky in 1820, and came to this county in the early '50's.

INDICTED FOR ARSON.

Jack Breen Charged With Setting Fire to Union Warehouses.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

STOCKTON, April 13.—The grand jury today found an indictment against a Tailor named Jack Breen for arson, charging him with having set fire to the warehouses of the Farmers' Union in this city, on the 4th of last January, when property to the value of \$25,000 was destroyed.

Breen is in jail on charges of bur-

glary. A short time ago he was arrested on a charge of having stolen a lot of tools and various other things which he sold in Merced. The property was recovered and part of it has been identified by the owners.

DOUBLE CONVENTION.

Factional Republicans in Astoria Have a Lively Session.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

ASTORIA (Or.), April 13.—The scene in the Republican convention of the second Congress District today was the most exciting ever witnessed in a convention in Oregon. Two chairmen and two secretaries on the same platform conducted rival conventions amid the greatest confusion, pandemonium reigning for nearly half an hour until one convention adjourned 12 p.m., and the other remained in session for some time longer.

The rest of the day was spent in an effort to get the committee together again. This was successful at 6 o'clock, and the proposition to admit half of each delegation from Multnomah county being defeated, and the Simondale delegation being seated by a vote of 47 to 33. The convention then nominated M. A. Moody of The Dalles for Congressman by acclamation.

The contest in the convention was brought about by the factional fight which has been in progress in Multnomah county for more than two years. One faction is headed by State Senator Joseph Simon of Portland, and the other by supporters of ex-United States Senator J. H. Mitchell.

Two sets of delegates were elected from Multnomah county to this district and State conventions. The seating of the Simon delegates tonight in the district convention, it is thought, will give them a decided advantage in the contest before the State convention, which meets tomorrow. T. C. Geer, a farmer of Marion county, will probably be nominated for Governor by acclamation.

FOREST QUEEN OVERDUE.

Already Thirty-eight Days Out from Tacoma—Bound South.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Grave doubts are entertained for the safety of the bark Forest Queen, now out thirty-eight days from Tacoma for San Pedro. She sailed from the Sound with a load of lumber, and after she passed Cape Flattery it came on to blow very hard. Vessels that left the same time as the Queen report very heavy weather and some of them suffered a great deal in the blow.

WANT NO CHANGE.

Odd Fellows Vote Down Motion.

Encampment Officers Elected.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PHOENIX (Ariz.), April 13.—The present session of Arizona Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows has voted down every motion toward a change in the existing laws of the order. At a meeting of the Grand Encampment, the following named were elected officers: Chief, Patriarch, J. N. Jones of Bisbee; Grand High Priest, J. J. Hill of Tucson; Senior Warden, F. M. Nolan, Phoenix; Grand Scribe, George Mintz, Phoenix; Grand Treasurer, E. Marks, Bisbee; Grand Representative, A. M. Morford, Phoenix.

The Rebekah Degree grand officers elected are: President, Mrs. Seiger, Tucson; Vice-President, Mrs. T. M. Nolan, Phoenix; Treasurer, Mrs. E. P. Van Kuren, Tucson.

RAVENSCRAIG AT CALLAO.

A Hundred and Eighty-seven Days from New Whiteman.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The Merchants' Exchange has received a cablegram from Callao announcing that the British ship Ravenscraig, which left New Whiteman 187 days ago for Callao, Peru, has arrived at her destination. She was given up for lost some time ago; 90 per cent. reinsurance was paid on her, and the time had almost arrived for the underwriters to pay the owners of ship and cargo the insurance money.

HEAT HURTS HAY.

Fruit Crop is Helped, but Pastureage is Badly Damaged.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Reports from the farming and fruit-growing sections of the State go to show that the damage by the present hot weather will be lessening as the crops are being harvested. While the heat has dried out the ground and still further damaged hay and grain suffering for moisture, it has caused more rapid growth of crops where the ground was at all moist, and has also caused fruit to develop rapidly.

FEED DRYING UP.

Sheep-owners Turning Their Flocks Toward the Mountains.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

MILTON, April 13.—This is the second day of extreme heat, the thermometer registering 88 deg. The crops are being fairly burned up, and unless a change of weather with rain comes within a day or two this vicinity will have to report a practical failure of crops.

TO SECURE DISBURSEMENT.

Bar Association Appoints a Committee to Take Action.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—After an investigation into the charges against Attorney Benjamin McIntosh and Edgar B. Hammond recently found guilty by Judge Cook of unprofessional conduct in connection with the Hoff murder case, the Bar Association of this city has appointed a committee to

take the necessary steps to secure the

disbursement of the two attorneys by

the Supreme Court.

It is alleged that during the trial of

Albert Hoff, whom McIntosh and Ham-

mond represented, they attempted to

dispose of alleged confession of the

client for \$2000 to certain newspapers of

this city.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

Vessels Laden With Valuable Cargo

Sail from This Coast.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Pacific Coast trade with Russian ports is increasing. Last Monday night the bark Edward May sailed and the barkentine Addenda sails in a day or so for Vladivostok, with cargo valued at over \$70,000. Of this sum \$31,800 is represented by flour, and \$3000 by leather, while the Edward May carries 1150 tons of salt aboard. The two vessels are bound for the terminus of the Transiberian Railway and other ships are shortly to be put on the Amoor River. Nearly all this cargo is sent over by the Russians along the line of the railroad at Vladivostok.

Accidentally Shot.

STOCKTON, April 13.—Yesterday afternoon Charles Lambert was accident-

ally shot by his son near Valley Springs

in Calaveras county. The son, a lad

of 15, had jumped out of the buggy to

take a shot at a rabbit and in putting

the gun back it was discharged. The

whole charge of shot entered the calf

of Mr. Lambert's left leg and he may lose

it. He was brought home to Stockton

today.

Importing Oregon Grain.

STOCKTON, April 13.—The scarcity

of grain and the high price at which

it is held, has compelled the mills to

seek for a supply elsewhere, and this

morning a deal for 5000 tons of Oregon

grain was closed. The grain will be

shipped here by steamer and river boat,

via San Francisco, and the amount will

keep the mills busy for many weeks.

Belew Sentenced to Hang.

SUISUN, April 13.—Superior Judge

Buckley today passed the death sen-

tence on Frank Belew for the murder

of his brother and sister, sentencing

him to be hanged at Folsom prison,

June 15. Belew received the sentence

in an unconcerned manner.

Leroy Convicted.

SACRAMENTO, April 13.—Charles

Leroy was today convicted in the Su-

perior Court of robbery upon a Japane-

se. He is one of the men arrested for

burglary and shooting ex-Street

Commissioner E. J. Croly in the latter's

house recently.

[SPORTING RECORD.]

GOOD DAY FOR RACING.

RESULTS FROM VARIOUS POINTS

SHOW FAST TIME.

Fly, Oahu, Juggler, Earl Cochran,

Pelictot, and George Miller

Were the Winners in the Six

Events at the Oakland Track.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The

races at Oakland today resulted in

several upsets, but one of two main

things went through, notably Juggler

and George Miller. The former was

backed down until at post time he was

a pronounced favorite for the two-

year-old race. Miller was backed for

the last race as though it were all

over. He got the best of a bad start

and won all the way.

SUMMARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The

weather at Oakland was fine, and the

track fast. Results:

Four and a half furlongs, selling:

Fly, 105 (McDonald), 8 to 5; won; Alma,

100 (Woods), 20 to 1; second; McFar-

lane, 109 (Tomkins), 20 to 1; third;

time 1:08 1/2. Donation, Zarro, Nervoso,

Alvin E. Cavallo, Spry Lark, Jerildeo

Gladyes, Gold Bug, Carter D. also ran.

Six furlongs, selling: Oahu, 110

(Gouin), 6 to 1; won; Applejack, 105

(McIntyre), 18 to 5; second; Joe Levy,

106 (Thorpe), 10 to 1; third; time 1:16.

Honcho, Defiant, Eroica, Idemous also ran.

Three and a half furlongs, selling:

Juggler, 108 (Hennessy), 5 to 2; won;

Hooker, 107 (Gray), 20 to 1; second;

Zaccatono, 108 (McIntyre), 5 to 1; third;

time 0:43. Crossmolina, Mallakwa, U-

hler, Feversham, Polka, Billy G. also ran.

Five and a half furlongs, selling:

Earl Cochran, 106 (H. Brown), 6 to 1; won;

Twinkler, 106 (Clawson), 5 to 2; second;

Sweet Fardaville, 113 (Thorpe) even;

time 1:58 1/2. Gray, 107 (Gray), 20 to 1;

time 1:58 1/2. Plutocrat, Sport McAllister,

Summertime, Charles A. Merry Boy,

Queen Nubia, Grace F. Miss Ross,

Break-o'-Day also ran.

Five and a half furlongs, selling:

George Miller, 117 (Spencer), 5 to 2; won;

Pentate, 109 (Gray), 20 to 1; second;

San Mateo, 113 (Clayton), 7 to 1;

time 1:58 1/2. Dolore, Leno Prince,

Flumiera, Salisbury II, Widow

Jones, Masero, Howard, Santa Paula, also ran.

Cincinnati Races.

CINCINNATI (O.), April 13.—The

Newport track was muddy today. Re-

sults:

Six and one-half furlongs, selling:

Anahelm won, Practitioner second, Don

Campbell third; time 1:23.

Six furlongs: Black Venus won, Her-

mion second; Emma third; time 1:18.

Six and a half furlongs: Bow Four

won, Stanza second, Little Music third;

time 1:25.

Five furlongs, selling: Deblaise won,

Hal Garrett second, John P. Vogt third;

time 1:04 1/2.

Six and a half furlongs, selling: Banquo

won, Swordsman second, Carrie

Lisle third; time 1:37 1/2.

Six and a half furlongs, selling: Marito

won, Panchita II second, Cecil

third; time 1:23 1/2.

Montgomery Park Results.

MEMPHIS, April 13.—Results at

Montgomery Park:

Half mile: Sea Lion won, Laurentian

second, Parker Bruce third; time 0:51.

Five furlongs: Algol won, Horseshoe

Thiaco second, Brandwine third;

time 1:03 1/2.

One mile: Isabey won, Timemaker

second, Millstream third; time 1:42 1/2.

Five furlongs: George B. Cox won,

Wilson second, Henrich third; time

1:17.

One mile: Basquill won, Assignee sec-

ond, Jim Flood third; time 1:44 1/2.

One mile, over four hurdles: Capt.

Perrault won, Alfonso second, My

Luck third; time 1:55.

Undelivered Telegrams.

There are undelivered telegrams at

the Western Union telegraph office for

John P. Weber, Mrs. M. Stonehocker,

J. A. Phillips, Frank Large, J. H. Pres-

ton & Co., Jennie L. Simmons, Frank

Sullivan Smith, Dr. William Su Ho

Richie C. Ball, E. P. Turner, Olaf Eli-

son, J. A. May and Nora Franklin.

ALL FOR LOVE.

A TRAGIC ROMANCE OF THE ORIENT.

Dr. Bow Sun Loses His Life Because He Helped a Chinese Girl Escape from a Den.

A VICTIM OF HIGHBINDER.

HE CALMLY PREPARED FOR THE END, REFUSING ALL AID.

Story of How He Loved and Lost His Cousin's Wife—Inquest to Be Held Tomorrow—A War of the Tongues is Imminent.

The Chinese doctor, Bow Sun of San Francisco, who was assassinated on Marchessault street on Monday night by unknown "highbinders," died at the Receiving Hospital at 8:20 o'clock last night.

For many hours before his death Bow Sun knew that his span of life was to be very brief. He was shot through and through with a .41 caliber bullet in consultation with a day. Yesterday morning Police Surgeon Hagan called several surgeons in consultation in Bow Sun's case, and it was decided that an operation was the only thing that could prolong his life and that the results of such an operation as was contemplated would be very problematical.

Bow Sun, himself a doctor, refused positively to submit to an operation, and his relatives, Ung Wing and Ung Quong, both wealthy Chinese of this city, and who were present at the consultation, also entered a protest against it.

Bow Sun said he was about to die and no operation would do him good. This he told his relatives and then, after the doctors refused his remaining strength in telling his relatives what he wanted done with his body and this wealth, for Bow Sun was a very rich man. He gave the friends the most careful directions as to what to do, and undoubtedly told them why he was killed and at whose behest.

Along toward evening a number of Chinese arrived at the Receiving Hospital with raiment of silks and velvets and furs and, despite all protests, proceeded to dress Bow Sun from head to foot. Silken socks were placed upon his feet; underwear of silk and fine linen swathed his form over the bandages hiding the ugly wound. Then came the flowered, purple silk trousers, with the ankle string tied in the Lion knot. The silk jackets followed, then the fur waistcoat and lastly, the blue silk. On his feet were fixed his silk embroidered sandals and on his head was placed the silk cap with the crown button of Bow Sun's rank among his people, a rank far greater than that of an ordinary doctor.

After being dressed, Bow Sun was given his fan, which he clasped in his right hand, folding it across the left on his breast. By the side of his head were placed three pekins in Chinese and the rules of the Receiving Hospital permitted it, punk would have been burned with prayer papers, but Police Surgeon Hagan forbade the ceremony, and the prayer slips were slipped into Bow

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

ABUNDANCE OF MONEY

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT RELIEF FUND IS IN GOOD CONDITION.

Mad-dog Seizes Investigator by the Health Officer—Troubles of Street Contractors.

WITNESS CITED FOR CONTEMPT.

A BENCH WARRANT ISSUED FOR MICHAEL GREENGARD.

Chicago "Capitalists" Get an Electric Railway Franchise to South Pasadena—Railway Damages Suit.

A special report of Chief of Fire Department Moore, to the Board of Fire Commissioners shows that the relief fund of that department, intended to assist firemen injured while on duty, is in excellent condition. The commission has decided to place a large part of the money at interest.

The first approval of plans of fire escapes for a large business block was made yesterday by the Fire Commissioners.

A number of cases of supposed hydrophobia have been investigated by the health department, but not one case of genuine rabies has been found. More such reports are expected on account of the unseasonably warm weather.

Assignees of street contractors may have to appeal to the courts before they can secure new warrants in place of those erroneously issued to them instead of to the original contractors.

The semi-annual inspection of the sanitary condition of the public schools is in progress. A report on the matter will probably be made to the City Council Monday.

Temple-street property-owners will make another effort to have the grade of that street changed so as to cut down the hill, the summit of which is at Bunker Hill.

The office of the Plumbing Inspector may be placed under the control of the Board of Health.

Michael Greengard, who was subpoenaed as a witness in the trial of Ed Welch and Frank Harris for burglary, defaulted yesterday, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. Judge Smith threatened to make an example of Greengard that will be remembered. A transcript of his testimony taken at the preliminary examination was read to the jury, and the trial proceeded.

A franchise was granted yesterday to the company of Chicago "capitalists" headed by Walter Maxwell that propose to build an electric line to Pasadena.

A Kulanek, a garbage man, has brought suit against the Pasadena and Los Angeles Railway Company to recover \$20,000.

AT THE CITY HALL.

IN GOOD CONDITION.

PLENTY OF MONEY IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT RELIEF FUND.

Warm Weather Causing Needless Hydrophobia Scare—More Complications for Street Contractors.

School Inspections.

Pursuant to instructions given him last week, Chief of Fire Department Moore yesterday submitted to the Board of Fire Commissioners a detailed statement of the condition of the relief fund of the fire department. This fund is for the payment of expenses incident to disabilities incurred by members of the department, and although but few demands are made upon it, a considerable amount is always kept in it for credit for emergencies.

Report shows that in addition to \$124,091 reported in Chief Moore's annual report as the cash then on hand, \$50 has been donated by the Excelsior Laundry company, \$50 by the Pasadena and Los Angeles Electric company, and \$12,250 interest on the bond fund has accrued and been added to the fund. The cash now on hand amounts to \$128,330, of which \$124,091 is deposited in the First National Bank and \$15,239 in the Los Angeles Savings Bank. The report was carefully examined by the members of the commission, and Commissioner Wells suggested that the city might secure interest on a portion of the fund if it were placed at interest. After considerable discussion, his motion to deposit \$100,000 of the funds at interest was adopted.

On recommendation of Chief Moore a demand upon the relief fund for \$8 in favor of T. S. Howe, driver of burglar No. 3, was allowed. Howe was injured at a fire October 16, 1897, and the amount of the relief was what he paid as a doctor's bill.

Authority was given Chief Moore to enter into a contract with the Los Angeles Electric company for the lighting of the Central-avenue engine-house with electricity.

A communication was received from City Clerk Hance notifying the commission of the intention of the city to purchase all fire department material by contract. As requested by the commission, the city was instructed to furnish the City Clerk with a list of all articles required by the fire department which are not now under contract.

Action on the request of the Fiesta committee that the fire department participate in the fiesta parade was again deferred for one week. Mayor Snyder saying that national events within the next week might cause an abandonment of the fiesta.

H. Martz presented for the approval of the commission plans of fire escapes that are to be placed on Broadway between Fourth and Fifth, also those that are to be on the building of his sister adjoining. The approval of the plans was recommended by the Chief, and the commission approved them.

NOT HYDROPHOBIA.

Several Alleged Cases of the Disease Investigated by Health Officer.

Since the repeal Monday of the ordinance requiring dogs to be muzzled, a number of cases of supposed hydrophobia have been reported to the health department from various parts of the city, but upon investigation, which is invariably made of such reports, none of the cases was found to be that disease. The day after the City Council took its action in the matter, Health Officer Powers was summoned to the city pound, the keeper of that place being satisfied one of his captives was afflicted with rabies. Dr. Powers examined the afflicted dog and found some of the symptoms sometimes noticed in hydrophobia, but in addition

there were other symptoms, never present in that disease. The dog's actions were carefully watched for a time and it was then died and its temperature taken. The thermometer registered 104 deg. The Health Officer said yesterday that while it was impossible to tell just what was the matter with the animal, he thought the disease diphtheria, a malady seldom noticed in canines.

Another case was reported yesterday afternoon, and in response to the call Dr. Powers went to Washington street and Pacific avenue. He had been informed that there was a case of hydrophobia there, but upon reaching the place, he found a small dog in convulsions from poison, and unable to bite anything.

"I expect to receive a number of such reports of this warm weather continues," said Dr. Powers. "I do not believe, however, that there is a case of hydrophobia in the city. An alleged case of rabies was reported Tuesday from Boyle Heights, but when I reached there the police had killed the dog, and I could discover no trace of hydrophobia in the body."

MORE COMPLICATIONS.

Assignees' Street Warrants May Have to Be Legalized by Courts.

The trouble among the street contractors and Street Superintendent over the recent decision of the Supreme Court with reference to the manner in which warrants for street improvements must be issued, has not yet been settled. The latter that, in his opinion, the warrants issued by the city attorney will cause some of the contractors to end of trouble and annoyance. J. A. Fairchild of the Alcatraz Printing Company consulted Street Superintendent today on the matter, and he notified the latter that, in his opinion, there would have to be a decision of the Superior Court on the legality of new warrants which might be issued because of an error having been previously made in issuing the warrant to an assignee instead of the original contractor. This will not apply to warrants issued within the past thirty days because the City Council can rectify the erroneous issue within that length of time, but thereafter it has been in the hands of the assignee for more than thirty days, however, Mr. Fairchild thinks that, if a property owner refuses to pay his assessment, the contractor will have to appeal to the Superior Court to secure an order authorizing the Street Superintendent to issue a new warrant. This matter will be argued to the City Attorney today, and he will be requested to deliver an opinion as to what the Street Superintendent must do in the premises.

SCHOOL SAVIATION.

Semi-annual Inspection of Schools Now Being Made.

The semi-annual inspection of the public schools for the purpose of ascertaining their sanitary condition, is now being made by Health Officer Powers, assisted by School Superintendent Fosbury. The work will be completed by tomorrow and a special meeting of the Board of Health will probably be called for the purpose of acting upon the report of the Health Officer before sending it to the City Council.

Six months ago Dr. Powers presented a report in which he pointed out a number of instances where the health of the schools was endangered by defective ventilation and the absence of sewer connections at some of the buildings. As far as he has gone in his present inspection he has found that some of the defects have been remedied, but a number of them still remain. These will be described in the report which he will make to the Board of Health.

UNDER THE HEALTH BOARD.

Plumbing Inspector to Be Transferred to Health Department.

An ordinance will be presented at the next meeting of the City Council which, if adopted, will cause a complete change in the Plumbing Inspector's department. It has been heretofore been indirectly under the Building Superintendent, the work of the two being closely related, and necessarily much of it is done together. The proposed ordinance will take the matter of plumbing out of the hands of the Superintendent of Buildings, and reduce it under the control of the Board of Health. The reason advanced for making this change is that proper sanitation in buildings depends more upon the plumbing than upon anything else, and as the Health Board looks after the sanitary condition of the city, it is logical that the plumbing should be under its control. It is not as yet settled whether the inspector shall be made an independent officer, or whether he will be made subordinate to the Health Officer. In the same ordinance a number of amendments to the plumbing laws are proposed. All of them will relate to the construction of connections and matters of detail in the proper equipment of buildings with drain pipes.

WILL TRY IT AGAIN.

Another Effort Being Made to Lower the Temple-street Hill.

The matter of changing the grade of Temple street, so as to lower the hill, the summit of which is at Bunker Hill, is again being agitated. A petition asking the City Council to take the necessary steps to cut down the portion of the hill lying between the Temple street and Hill street, and is said to be receiving many signatures. The plan is to begin the new grade at Hill street, and from that intersection to lower Temple street until about fifteen feet is taken off the top of the hill, thereby making a much less inclination and at the same time reducing the grade on the other side of the summit to a point that will make it easily passable for heavily loaded vehicles. The matter was suggested once before, but there were so many objections in the way of its adoption that the plan was abandoned. The work would be costly, as the intersecting streets would have to be reconstructed, and it would conform to the new grade of Temple street. The new grade to be paid by residents of an assessment district, which would take nearly all of Temple street.

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The defendants in their answer denied that they were the owners of any stock of the insolvent bank, and claimed that if any stock was ever issued to them the same was issued without their knowledge or consent, and that it was never acquired by the usual course of business. The appeal was from an order denying a motion for a new trial on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to justify the findings of the trial court.

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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Los Angeles, April 13, 1898.

CHEAP MONEY IN NEBRASKA.

The complaints from Nebraska, which, a couple of years ago, came from the farmers, now come from men who used to loan money to the farmers. A recent dispatch from Omaha indicates that the fact that mortgages in Nebraska are being cancelled at the rate of a million dollars a month, and says: "There are vast sums of money, not only in the banks and other financial institutions of Omaha, but in other large cities of the State, ready for investment on reasonable security at 3 per cent. interest, which cannot be obtained at this low figure. Less than two years ago 10 per cent. could be obtained without difficulty. Now farmers dictate their own terms in the money markets of the east and adjacent States."

MONEY FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The New York Life Insurance Company recently placed at the disposal of the United States a loan of \$10,000,000, on such terms as the national government should deem just. In reply Secretary Gage telegraphed his thanks for the patriotic offer.

OVERDOING THE THING.

There is published in New York a journal called the Interview, described as an "Insurance Examiner." It is a publication after the style of Puck, with colored cartoons and a number of black and white cuts. The entire journal appears to be devoted to attacking the Mutual Reserve Insurance Company of New York.

Such methods as these are likely to result upon those who use them. There is no doubt that there are serious and fatal drawbacks to the assessment plan of life insurance, and a sober presentation of these facts would not be spent in trying to do harm.

COMMERCIAL.

CUT-RATE GROCERY BUSINESS.

Thomas P. Hunter, the proprietor of thirty-two cut-rate grocery stores in Philadelphia, is at present absent on a pleasure tour in the Bermudas. Commenting upon this fact the Grocery World makes the following remarks: "This would seem like an unimportant fact were it not for the condition of things which lies behind it. Mr. Hunter is pursuing the same method in his business which have brought so many followers to grief, and which are generally looked upon as risky and dangerous. Yet he is making thousands of dollars every year, lives in a handsome mansion, drives his carriage, travels widely and enjoys life, while other grocers who are struggling in the safe and narrow path of the grocery business are unable to do any of these things, and consider themselves fortunate to be able to pay their bare living expenses."

Why is this? Can it be possible that the right way to conduct the grocery business is to do a so-called cutting business, and that the wrong way to conduct it is the way it has been conducted for fifty years? Have we been wrong all the time? Is the reason that so few grocers have made fortunes the fact that they have done their business wrongly? There is a problem here, and it demands serious consideration, for its solving may determine the future of the grocery business."

CALIFORNIA BARLEY IN EUROPE.

ROPE. The American Consul at Dunfermline, Scotland, writes, dated February 24, the following strong testimonial to the merits of California barley, which should induce California farmers to endeavor to increase the consumption of this product in Europe: "I deem it of sufficient interest to report that California barley received in this Consulate is considered of an excellent quality; the malting capabilities are perfect. In preference here for California barley is so marked that it is said a reduction in the price of Scotch barley is sure to follow."

FRENCH WINE.

John C. Covert, American Consul at Lyons, France, has sent an interesting report on the French wine industry to the State Department at Washington:

"According to the report the value of last year's vintage was \$12,000,000, about 50 per cent. of which was for the high brands. The total yield in all the departments was 727,741,245 gallons, and the acreage represented by this production was 4,222,000 or about 100,000 less than it was a year ago. Ten years ago the acreage was about 600,000 more than last year, but the greatest quantity of wine ever produced in France was in 1875, when the yield was 873,014,000 gallons. The decline since that year has not been general. In some departments the yield was greater in 1887 than in 1875. Hereafter, credited with 211,500,000 gallons in 1875, produced 227,200,110 gallons in 1887, although a product of only 108,000 gallons is needed for 1887. Gard, with a record of only 25,780,000 gallons in 1875, produced 61,629,345 gallons in 1887. The other departments showing gains are: Aude, Pyrénées, Orientales, Bouches du Rhone, Rhone and Ain. All the others show losses, compared with 1875, the Grande having the worst record, dropping from 118,510,000 to 20,066,210 gallons."

"The Consul states that all of this product is exported, and that the mention of it as representing high grades is the common wine drunk by the vineyardists and bought by them in the vineyards or their immediate vicinity. He adds that in many families the consumption is about one quart per day for each grown person. In addition to the home product the French also consume a large quantity of imported wine. The imports in the last five years have exceeded 200,000,000 gallons; last year they were 131,332,500 gallons."

"The next greatest producer of wines is Italy, with a record of 485,000,000 gallons in 1887, and Spain, with 447,500,000 gallons. In 1897 California surpassed all her previous records of wine production with a total output of 31,500,000 gallons, the largest previous vintage being that of 1893, when 25,000,000 gallons were produced. In addition to France, Italy and Spain, the principal other European countries showing a greater production than California, Portugal, with 72,500,000; Austria-Hungary, 62,500,000; Russia, 56,250,000; Roumania, 56,250,000; Germany, 47,250,000, and Turkey with 40,500,000 gallons."

"One of the striking statements in Mr. Covert's report is that relating to the value of high-grade wines. If the product of the best brands was only worth \$10,500,000 in 1897, what proportion of the quantity this amount represents will the rest of the world get? The annual consumption of high-priced French wines in this and other countries is so large as to suggest the idea that very much of the common wine of the country masquerades under 'Chateau' labels when it reaches America and England. The chances are that nine out of ten persons who profess to be able to distinguish a fine French wine are really giving their approval to beverages for which the French peasant pays about nine or ten cents a quart. It might be well for the connoisseur who judges a vintage by the label of the bottle to keep these facts in mind. If he does, he will not make the blunder of supposing that all the 35,400,000 gallons of French wine exported in 1897 was high-grade. Indeed, if he inquires into the matter, he will probably find that much of it did not begin to rate with the 31,500,000 produced in California."

barb, 1.50¢ per box; hot-house cucumbers, 2.50¢ per doz.

FRESH FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples—Per box, fancy, 1.25¢ to 1.50¢; choice, 1.00¢ to 1.25¢; grades from 50¢ up.
Pineapples—Per doz., 4.00¢ to 6.00¢.
Lemons—Per box, 1.25¢ to 1.50¢; uncured, 2.50¢ to 3.00¢.

Oranges—Per box, navel, 1.00¢ to 1.25¢; seedlings, 90¢ to 1.25¢; Tangerines, 1.25¢ to 2.00¢; box. Grapefruit—Per box, 3.00¢ to 4.00¢.
Mangoes—Per bunch, 1.50¢ to 2.00¢.
Strawberries—Common, 50¢; fancy, 1.25¢ to 1.50¢.

GRAIN AND HAY.

Very firm.
Wheat—Per cental, 1.45¢ to 1.50¢ for shipping; millers, quotations, 1.50¢ for job lots.
Barley—Per cental, 1.25¢ to 1.40¢ for shipping; millers, quotations, 1.50¢ for job lots.

Corn—Per cental, large yellow, 50¢ to 60¢; small yellow, 1.00¢ to 1.10¢; white, nominal; millets, quotations, small yellow, 1.25¢; large, 2.00¢ to 2.50¢.

FLOUR AND FEEDSTUFFS.

Firm at last quotations.
Flour—Per bbl., local extra roller process, 5.20¢; northern, 5.50¢; Graham flour, 2.50¢ per cwt.
Feedstuffs—Barley, per ton, 22.00¢; shorts, 20.00¢; rolled barley, 21.00¢; cracked corn, 1.15¢ per cwt.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry is quiet. Demand confined principally to young stock, which is scarce. Game quiet.
Poultry—Per doz., good heavy hens, 4.00¢ to 4.50¢; light to medium, 3.50¢ to 4.00¢; young roosters, 3.00¢ to 3.50¢; old roosters, 2.50¢ to 3.00¢; ducks, 2.00¢ to 2.50¢; turkeys, 1.00¢ to 1.50¢; geese, 1.00¢ to 1.50¢; chickens, 1.00¢ to 1.50¢; eggs, 1.00¢ to 1.50¢; white eggs, 1.00¢ to 1.50¢; gray eggs, 2.00¢ to 2.50¢; brant, 3.00¢ to 3.50¢.

PROVISIONS.

Firm. Quotations on last closed.
Bacon—Per lb., Rex brand, 10¢; fancy wrapped, 12¢; plain wrapped, 11¢; light medium, 8¢; medium, 8¢.
Hams—Per lb., Rex brand, 10¢; selected medium, 12¢; 10¢; 8¢; 7¢; 6¢; 5¢; 4¢; 3¢; 2¢; 1¢; 10¢; 11¢; 12¢; 13¢; 14¢; 15¢; 16¢; 17¢; 18¢; 19¢; 20¢; 21¢; 22¢; 23¢; 24¢; 25¢; 26¢; 27¢; 28¢; 29¢; 30¢; 31¢; 32¢; 33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 1.00¢; 1.01¢; 1.02¢; 1.03¢; 1.04¢; 1.05¢; 1.06¢; 1.07¢; 1.08¢; 1.09¢; 1.10¢; 1.11¢; 1.12¢; 1.13¢; 1.14¢; 1.15¢; 1.16¢; 1.17¢; 1.18¢; 1.19¢; 1.20¢; 1.21¢; 1.22¢; 1.23¢; 1.24¢; 1.25¢; 1.26¢; 1.27¢; 1.28¢; 1.29¢; 1.30¢; 1.31¢; 1.32¢; 1.33¢; 1.34¢; 1.35¢; 1.36¢; 1.37¢; 1.38¢; 1.39¢; 1.40¢; 1.41¢; 1.42¢; 1.43¢; 1.44¢; 1.45¢; 1.46¢; 1.47¢; 1.48¢; 1.49¢; 1.50¢; 1.51¢; 1.52¢; 1.53¢; 1.54¢; 1.55¢; 1.56¢; 1.57¢; 1.58¢; 1.59¢; 1.60¢; 1.61¢; 1.62¢; 1.63¢; 1.64¢; 1.65¢; 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City Briefs.

On account of a much-needed rest and a very large stock, I have concluded to give the ladies a chance to buy trimmed hats and bonnets at their own prices—this is no joke. Come to my store, when you will see that this is the truth. No reasonable offer refused. Dosch, 303 South Broadway.

Remember the sale and supper at the Unity Church, corner Third and Hill streets, tomorrow. Sale begins at 10 o'clock a.m. and supper will be served from 5:30 to 7 o'clock p.m. Admission free. Supper 25 cents.

Mrs. Adeline Edmond of Chicago will give a course of popular lectures on the occult sciences, for the benefit of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, at the Southern California Music Hall, the 16th, 18th and 23d.

One hundred visiting cards with name, by new typographic process, facsimile of engraving, 60 cents per hundred. Correct styles. Jones's Book Store, No. 224 West First.

Evangelistic services at First Baptist Church, No. 727-737 South Flower street, Rev. G. A. Cleveland of Riverside will preach at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

Hand & McNally's official map of Alaska, with cover, for 25 cents at the Times counting room, or mailed to any address for the same price.

Mrs. Moffatt has on sale today a sample line of millinery at 50 cents on the dollar. Call and see it. No. 241 South Spring.

The best refrigerators and the largest assortment at Parmelee's, 232 S. Spring. Dr. C. Edgar Smith, female, rectal diseases. Lankershim bldg. Green 49.

Selling out of Japanese fine goods at No. 356 South Spring street.

Special sale of books at Mershon's, No. 117 South Spring.

Temperature at Redondo yesterday, 85 deg.

Lon Griffith was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer McClure, on suspicion of having stolen a bicycle.

Arthur Holt was arrested by Deputy Constable Menzer yesterday, for disturbing the peace of Mrs. S. A. Hunter.

Jane Ballade was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Gorman, on the charge of selling liquor without license.

John Edwards was arrested by Officer Davis yesterday for petty larceny. He was likewise booked for medical treatment.

Blas A. Lugo was arrested yesterday by Deputy Constable Quinn, on complaint of S. A. Arguello for failure to provide.

A. Kippich was arrested by Deputy Constable Menzer yesterday, on the charge of disturbing the peace of Mrs. A. Bellue.

Two newboys, John Hall and Mark Van Waters, were given five and ten days' "floaters," respectively, by Justice Owens for fighting.

Louis King got drunk Tuesday night and tried to break up three religious street meetings. Justice Owens condemned him to the chain gang for fifty days.

George Dilly, who served a six months' sentence in the City Jail for indecent assault on a young woman at Westlake Park last October, was released yesterday.

Deputy Constable Menzer yesterday arrested O. Dougherty at the jail for San Pedro streets, on the charge of insanity. After a short detention at the Police Station, Dougherty was released.

On motion of Frank Davis, Esq., and upon presentation of certificate from the Supreme Court of Minnesota, Sheridan A. Carlisle was yesterday admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court.

William and Daniel McMahon and John Woods, alias "Frenchy," were held in \$3000 bail each yesterday, by Justice Morrison for robbing Joseph Lugo. The evidence against the prisoners is very conclusive.

An alarm of fire, turned in from box 41, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was for a small blaze caused by a gasoline stove at No. 10 West Fifteenth street. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

Detective Goodman, who was laid up for several days with an attack of lumbago, was able to be out again yesterday. Goodman still has a very sore finger as the result of a bite inflicted by "Frenchy" Woods, the footpad, at the time of his capture.

Jefferson's Birthday.
The Jefferson Club gave a banquet last evening at the Maison Dorée, No. 145 North Main street, in commemoration of the one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the founder of American Democracy. About fifty people were present, and they did full justice to the viands spread before them, the banquet being followed by speeches.

Sudden Death.
Mrs. Byrne, who was visiting Los Angeles for her health, died in her rooms, No. 344 South Hill street, last night from a complication of diseases. The deceased, who was the mother of a well-known newspaper man in St. Louis, had long been a sufferer from heart disease and threatened apoplexy. The coroner will hold an inquest today.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.
VAN NUYS—A. W. Burrell and Mrs. Burrell, Oakland; W. Martin, St. Paul; Mrs. A. Hornby, Miss I. M. Hornby, Redlands; Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Wilson, Cincinnati; M. Ragsen, Alfred Stillman, N. L. Bell, R. Kinsman, San Francisco; C. Stork, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Traft, Oakland; C. G. Smith, Chicago; C. McElrath, St. Paul; W. E. F. Deal, Miss Deal, Miss Jennette L. Deal, Nevada; Mrs. W. J. Galey, Miss H. Jones, Philadelphia; Mrs. Elizabeth Schneider and the Messrs. Schneider, St. Louis; Mr. Thomas Ewing, San Francisco; J. E. McKelvie, Pueblo, Colo.; W. S. Day, Santa Barbara; C. E. Locke, Chicago; M. H. Cottman, China.

NEARLY HALF RATES EAST.
We ship household goods in mixed car lots. The Van and Storage Co., 436 S. Spring.

Cleveland's Baking Powder
with its "rounded spoonful"
does not go so fast
as the "heaping spoonful" of others,
but it lasts longer
and is more economical.

STILL A MYSTERY.

NO LIGHT UPON THE DISAPPEARANCE OF FOUNTAIN.

Sheriff Garrett's Heated Evidence Amounts to Nothing but Hearsay and Inference.

PROSECUTION BREAKING DOWN.

ITS OWN WITNESSES PROVE AN ALIBI FOR ONE DEFENDANT.

Another Version of the Posses' Famous Expedition to Oliver Lee's Ranch—No Evidence Against Lee.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

EL PASO (Tex.), April 13.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The fact that the prosecution in the Fountain case would close today, and many looked for sensational developments, but were disappointed, as the proceedings lasted only about an hour and were devoid of sensations.

The substance of today's evidence was rather favorable to the defendants. B. E. Wooton of Fresno, and Charles Meyer of La Luz testified to Carr's presence in La Luz on February 1, 1896, the day of the supposed murder. Carr's horse was sweating, and he said that he had been running stock after purchasing supplies he left in the direction of his ranch in Fresno Cañon, east of town. On cross-examination, Meyer said Carr was in the habit of coming to his store every few days for supplies.

Sheriff Patt Garrett, the famous slayer of Billy the Kid, was called to the stand. Those who looked for something important from him were doomed to disappointment. He told how he had visited the pool of blood at the scene of the alleged hold-up some time after the murder. He said he had nothing to say except what had already been gone over. Judge Fall asked him if he had heard that Bud Nelson had bled a horse where the pool of blood was found in the sand. His testimony scarcely lasted five minutes.

The prosecution then asked for an adjournment until tomorrow morning, as some important witnesses had not yet arrived. No objection was made by the defense, and the request was granted. The chief witnesses wanted are Adam J. Dieter of Tulare, and Deputy Sheriff John Meadows. The latter is out with a posse in search of Lee and Gilliland. He was one of the posse that went in search of Fountain's body. A number of witnesses are here to testify on behalf of the defense, but no one can say definitely what the line of defense will be. When seen this afternoon at the jail, the prisoners declined to make any material statement concerning their case, but said the public would soon have a chance to hear their side of the affair. They have no fault to find with their treatment, and have no fears but that the trial will result in their favor.

PROSECUTION BREAKING DOWN.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

LAS CRUCES (N. M.), April 13.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Witnesses for the prosecution testified that Carr, one of the men arrested, could not have been at the scene of the murder of Col. Fountain. This would show that the prosecution has no witnesses or even informant who was present at the murder, otherwise the prosecution would not have made the mistake of arresting a man that could prove an alibi.

No facts are being elicited that were not known two years ago, and the prosecution seems likely to break down. [The prosecution seems to be a case of "much cry and little wool."]

When the bench warrants were issued it was loudly proclaimed that Pat Garrett had solved the mystery of this extraordinary case, and the national papers used up their entire stock of superlative adjectives in describing his marvelous skill as a detective. It was announced that he had found the bodies and would produce them dramatically at the right moment, and it was also said that a participant in the alleged murder had turned State's evidence and would tell a startling story.

But Garrett goes upon the stand and has nothing to add to the rebash of the old stories brought in by the politicians who led posses and tramped all trails beyond recognition. These are the very stories that Garrett investigated in 1896, and pronounced false. Most of them were told by men notorious in the Territory for their powers of invention and their inability to distinguish between fact and fiction when they are doing the talking.

Adam Dieter, one of the "important" witnesses expected by the prosecution is the man to whom Fountain's alibi is purely imaginary story of being supplied with an escort by Agent Stettler at Mesquite, on his way home from Lincoln. It is not likely that Dieter can throw any light upon the fate of Fountain, which is just as much of a mystery as it was before. Clayton, the renegade Democrat, who joined the Catronites when he lost a government job, made his famous affidavit that he had evidence, sufficient to convict all his enemies of the murder of Col. Fountain.

So far, not a word of testimony has been offered to connect Oliver Lee with the affair. Clausen's tale of how his formidable appearance frightened a lot of men at Lee's well is at least entertaining. The story of his visit to the well, as told originally, is somewhat different.

The posse, composed of men who had talked bravely of killing Lee on sight, halted discreetly several miles from Lee's place and sent Clausen, who was a stranger to Lee, with all their horses to water them. Lee asked Clausen what he was doing and who was with him. Clausen said he was looking for Fountain, but he didn't know the names of his companions. Clausen returned to the intrepid posse and reported that Lee was at home, and the posse, probably deeming it unfair to tackle him eight to one, turned tail and hustled for Las Cruces.

Lee circled about until he saw and identified the posse, and then he took a short cut to Las Cruces to get there ahead of them. On their way in the hold hunters learned that Lee had got behind them, and the posse decided to water them. Lee asked Clausen scattered, some making a detour to hit the railroad and catch the train to El Paso, where, they remembered, they had urgent business. Lee remained in town a day or two, but the urgent demand for his arrest had got lost in the shuffle, and Lee amused himself by arresting and disarming the member of the posse who had been most anxious to find him.

Mathers Senna "M," a gentle laxative, soothes sensitive systems. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Adv.

A CHINAMAN'S PLAINT.

Police Officer Ross Phillips Being Sued for \$5085.

The damage suit instituted by a Chinaman named Wong Sun Sue against Police Officer Ross Phillips, to recover \$5085 for injuries sustained, was on trial in the United States Circuit Court yesterday before Judge Wellborn and a jury. The charge alleged by the complainant is that the defendant, Phillips, entered his store on Marchessault street on the pretense that a game of fantan was being carried on, and unmercifully struck Wong Sun Sue over the head with his club, splitting his head open, and inflicting several serious wounds.

The evidence put in yesterday went to show that the complainant, with certain of his associates, were about finishing supper when Phillips burst in, and assaulted the aged Chinaman. The latter was taken to the Receiving Hospital when Dr. Hagan summoned to his assistance two other surgeons.

This is the same case which led to Police Officer Phillips walking the carpet before the Police Commissioners, when, after prolonged examination, he was exonerated and so no legal foundation was laid for an action to recover from the city.

The action now on trial has provoked great interest in Chinatown, as any award to the complainant will serve to decide the right of the Chinese to have their premises accorded the same respect as those of other people.

A Technical Finding.

The jury in the damage suit of Wilbur Van Sickel vs. the City of Los Angeles, United States District Court, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$1. The suit was to recover damages for infringement of a patent for a lawn sprinkler, but it was complicated by the fact that the defendant also held a United States patent covering the device, which he manufactured. Ordinarily a verdict, or \$1 would not carry costs, but it is contended that in a case of this kind it is otherwise, and that plaintiff will recover costs. In such case the victory may be said to be with the plaintiff. His technical claim being established by the finding of the jury.

Licensed to Wed.

Ernest Hesse, 29 years of age and a native of Germany, and Ella Gayman, 30 years of age and a native of Ohio; both are residents of Los Angeles.

Davis A. Cochran, 50 years of age and a native of Pennsylvania, and Rebecca Cobb, 43 years of age and a native of Iowa; both are residents of Pasadena.

Ygnacio R. Carrillo, 25 years of age and a native of California, and Lucy L. A. Schley, 24 years of age and a native of Alabama; both are residents of Santa Monica.

DEATH RECORD.

LEHMAN—At San Diego, April 13, 1898, Mrs. Anna Lehman, mother of Otto and Anna Reutlinger.

FUNERAL—At San Bernardino, Cal., April 15, 9 o'clock a.m. COBBE—In this city, April 12, 1898, Charles Conway Graham Cobbe, a native of Los Angeles, aged 7 years.

FUNERAL from residence of his mother, No. 506 Burlington avenue, at 10 o'clock a.m., April 14, 1898. Friends invited. Interment Rosedale Cemetery.

BALSLEY—In this city, April 13, 1898, Hester Ella Balsley, a native of California, aged 9 years.

FUNERAL from parlors of Orr & Hines, No. 617 South Broadway, at 2 p.m., from Simpson's Tabernacle.

WELLS—In this city at the residence of her parents, No. 256 Temple street, Bessie Elwes, aged 13 months.

FUNERAL services at 2 p.m., Thursday.

LOS ANGELES TRANSFER CO. will check baggage at your residence to any point. No. 218 W. First street. Tel. M. 20.

GRAND TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
State tennis tournament at Nordhoff, April 15 and 16. Northern California vs. Southern California. Southern Pacific to Ventura and V. & O.V.R.R. thence to Nordhoff. Total cost, \$3.75 round trip, going April 14 to 16, returning before 19th. Leave Los Angeles 8:05 a.m. and 4 p.m. Close connections at Ventura.

CONTRACTS wanted to drill oil wells or deep wells for water. Might take an interest. Charles Victor Hall, No. 2029 Central avenue.

High-grade...
Walking and Sailor HATS.

Our house never will be undersold by anyone. The most fastidious, the most economical can be suited here. New sailor and walking hats just arrived.

The MILLINERY WORLD
125 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Pepsin...is Prescribed
To make digestion easy. Try
Dr. FOX'S
Health Baking Powder.

It is a Pepsin Cream of Tartar Baking Powder.

PINGREE & SMITH'S
COMPOSITE SHOES
Are built on lines of style and comfort. They last long.
L. W. Godin, 317 SOUTH SPRING ST.

AYER'S-STAUB SHOE CO.
Byrne Building, Broadway near Third
"Change Satisfaction to the Wearer."

ASSIGNEE
SHOE 50c on the \$
SALE 335 S. Spring St.

ASSIGNEE
SHOE 50c on the \$
SALE 335 S. Spring St.

ASSIGNEE
SHOE 50c on the \$
SALE 335 S. Spring St.

We want no profit from the departments we are closing out.

The goods are yours for cost in the following lines:

Dress Goods, Linings, Plaids, Wash Goods, Linens, Men's Furnishings, Trimmings, Silks, Domestic, Velvets, Hosiery, Lace, Embroideries.

We are going to sell Ladies' Furnishings as soon as we get rid of these lines.

N. Strauss & Co.
425-427 S. Spring St.
Between Fourth and Fifth Sts.

"Buy Corsets of a Corset House"

Unique Corsets are Best.

We want to reach every woman in Southern California who is not entirely pleased with the ordinary dry goods store corset.

To all such ladies we offer a better way. A constant study of the corset trade gives us a better idea of what is needed and how to get the right corset to the right customer at the right price.

The Unique Corset and Kid Glove House
245 S. Broadway.
Two doors south of Boston Store.

Retiring From Business.
Watches at Cost.

You can here purchase at cost price articles which you will have to pay a profit on in any other store.

We are using every effort to close out the stock quickly. Elegant assortment of fine Elgin and Waltham Watches at precise cost.

LISSNER & CO.,
Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Opticians.
235 S. SPRING ST.

Men's Summer Clothing.

We are fully prepared to meet the requirements of these warm days—Stocks in fine shape—Everything a man needs for his personal comfort and adornment (except shoes). Spring and summer weights of underwear of the various grades—summer shirts in fancy colored and golf bosoms—straw hats in all the latest approved styles—double-breasted serge coats—duck pants—in fact the most comprehensive stock of clothing and furnishings in town.

...PRICES RIGHT...

Mullen & Bluett Clothing Co.
N. W. Cor. First and Spring Streets.

Fine Tailoring
At Cut Rate Prices
ALL WOOL SUITS
MADE TO ORDER
FOR
\$15.50, \$17.50, \$20 and \$25
THEY BEAT THE WORLD
FOR QUALITY AND STYLE
—AT—
Joe Poheim THE TAILOR
143 South Spring Street
LOS ANGELES, - - CAL.

Dr. Pritchard,
Diseases, and all Female Disorders a specialty. Private Hospital. Send for book free.
135 N. SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES.
HOURS—12 to 4 and 7 to 9.
Sundays 11 to 1.

Dr. Wilmington's Blood and
Cure Painful Periods, Stomach, Heart and
Liver Troubles. Price 50c. Exp. prepaid. Dr.
Wilmington Barkwell, Specialist on Chronic
Diseases. Consultations free. 819 S. Hill.

The Marvel Cut-Rate
Millinery Co.
241-243 S. BROADWAY

The W. H. PERRY
Lumber Yard and Planing Mill
210-290 Commercial Street.

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The Summer Goods Show

Over 200,000 yards of dainty, summery wash stuffs are ready for the onslaught of our Los Angeles and Southern California patrons. The variety is too big to talk about, because it's too big to fully investigate. We can only give hints here and there.

But when it comes to prices We can in all candor say—No Wash Goods this side of the Rockies are priced so cheaply. Let who will dispute it, but none can disprove it. Here are a few of the prices to tell their own story. For instance—

15c Thirty-eight inch Organdies are 8c. They are as wide as many double-fold dress goods. But the patterns—they would put to shame some of the French patterns. Every pattern you can think of and many besides, colored as only nature herself and a few designers can color.

Imported Gingham. Handsome Scotch Gingham of very fine quality, in plaids, checks and stripes. The prettiest patterns brought out this season, equal to any 50c values.

Silk Plaided Gingham at 45c. Silk plaid and stripe zephyr Gingham in dainty colors, stylish effects, 32 inches wide and a fine assortment, equal to any 60c values.

Mousseline de Soie at 50c. Or, other words, silk muslin figured and plain, better than all silk, as you can wash it. Evening shades in a wide range of patterns, equal to 60c values and very popular.

Satin Striped Organdies at 65c. Satin stripe French Organdies, the finest grade made, looks as pretty as silk, 32 inches wide, all colors, in dainty designs, 75c values in most stores.

Satin Striped Challies at 25c. 100 yards of Half-Wool Challies, with satin stripes, printed in neat figures and scroll effects. Quality equal to 35 values anywhere.

French Challies at 39c. 120 Yards all wool French Challies in small and large figures and dark and light grounds. You cannot find better anywhere at 50c.

Silk Brocaded Challies at 50c. 80 Yards of all wool French Challies made of pure lamb's wool, three and four-toned figures with silk brocades between. They come in light and dark grounds and are 6c leaders everywhere.

Silk Challies at 65c. 70 Yards of the Silk Challies that are so popular this season, beautiful moss rose designs in dainty colorings. They are sold every where at 85c a yard.

Wash Silks at 29c. 200 Yards Wash Silk in stripes and checks. The whole-sale price is 37½c for this line.

Wash Silks at 35c. Beautiful Wash Silks in dainty colorings, checks, plaids and two and three-toned stripes. It would cost today to import this line 45½c a yard; our price cannot be matched anywhere.

Grass Linens at 30c. Sheer Grass Linens, with satin stripes, two inches wide, in blue, green, lavender, blue, pink and olive. Regular 40c grade.

Remember Corsets

LISSNER & CO.,
Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Opticians.
235 S. SPRING ST.

Men's Summer Clothing.

We are fully prepared to meet the requirements of these warm days—Stocks in fine shape—Everything a man needs for his personal comfort and adornment (except shoes). Spring and summer weights of underwear of the various grades—summer shirts in fancy colored and golf bosoms—straw hats in all the latest approved styles—double-breasted serge coats—duck pants—in fact the most comprehensive stock of clothing and furnishings in town.

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